SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1987

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1994

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NOTE

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Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PLRIOD 1 JULY–30 SEPTEMBER 1987

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Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*1 July 1987*]

The attached letter dated 1 July 1987 was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request made therein, the text of the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the memorandum of 22 June 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed memorandum, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Enclosure

Memorandum dated 22 June 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this memorandum, considering it necessary to clarify the principled stand of the Government of the Republic relating to admission into the United Nations and to reveal the injustice of the moves of the United States of America and the south Korean authorities for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" under the condition that of late they are more tenaciously clinging to the manoeuvres for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of the country.

1. *The stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relating to the United Nations membership*

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the first days of its founding, has respected the Charter of the United Nations and its principles and invariably endeavoured to enter the United Nations.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a legitimate independent sovereign State founded with the support of 99.97 per cent of voters in north Korea and 77.52 per cent of those in south Korea at the general elections held in August 1948 throughout Korea.

The Government sent the United Nations Secretariat the telegram of application for entry into the United Nations in February 1949. Justice- and peace-loving United Nations Member States extended full support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's entry into the United Nations.

But the United States persistently opposed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's admission into the United Nations by making use of its predominance in the United Nations at that time. This resulted in the failure to enter the United Nations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The opposition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's United Nations membership by the United States was aimed at putting up the puppet Government which was concocted as their tool of colonial rule at the point of bayonet in south Korea as a "legitimate Government" representing the whole of Korea. It was an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sole legitimate Government on the Korean peninsula and violation of the Charter of the United Nations and its idea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government maintains an invariable stand towards entry into the United Nations. It is crystal clear that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should hold its own seat in the United Nations as an independent and sovereign State.

But the question of the Korea's United Nations membership is inseparable from the cause of national reunification. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has directed special attention to the question of the entry into the United Nations so that the United States and south Korean authorities may not abuse it for their political purpose under the condition that they have stubbornly resorted to the "two Koreas" plot from the outset of the 1970s.

The simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and south of Korea as a divided State is a gross violation of the United Nations principle and purpose. Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter stipulates that among its purposes are to develop friendly relations among nations and to strengthen universal peace. If Korea, which has existed for thousands of years as a homogeneous nation, is forced to enter separately into the United Nations, how can it be accorded with the purposes of the United Nations "to develop friendly relations among nations" and "to strengthen universal peace"?

The present absence of peace on the Korean peninsula and ever-increasing misunderstanding, distrust and tension do not result from the lack of membership in the United Nations of the north and the south of Korea but from the division of the country and the nation into the north and the south instead of being reunified into one. The international recognition and freezing of this state of split can never be accorded with the United Nations purposes.

In order to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and deepen trust between the north and the south and promote harmony, the barrier of division should be destroyed to achieve reunification. The Korean people want United Nations admission but cannot tolerate it to be used for fixing the division, not for the reunification of the country. It is clear to everyone that if divided Korea enters the United Nations as the United States and south Korean authorities hold, Korea will be recognized as "two States" internationally and remain split for good.

For this reason the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains the stand that it should be admitted to the United Nations with one nomenclature after the country is reunified or a confederal system of the north and the south is effected in reflection of the unanimous will of the whole nation desirous of bringing first the reunification of the country and then entering the United Nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth the proposal on a north-south confederal system in 1960, and entering the 1970s it raised the proposal on admission into the United Nations under the nomenclature of a confederal system. In October 1980, it presented the proposal on the entry into the United Nations after founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The north-south joint statement clarified at home and abroad by the agreement of the north and south of Korea on 4 July 1972[1] stated that the reunification of the country should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference; by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms; and great national unity as one nation should be promoted, first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

The stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Government regarding the entry into the United Nations is in full accord with the spirit of the 4 July north-south joint statement and conforms with the spirit of the Charter, which stipulates the principle on respect for the right to self-determination.

2. *The proposal on "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is an offspring of the United States "two Koreas" policy*

Why does the United States, which opposed doggedly the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's entry into the United Nations, come out today with the policy of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and south of Korea? It does not stem from generosity or interest in peace, but proceeds from its filthy political purpose.

The United States, which occupied south Korea on 8 September 1945 on the pretext of disarmament of the Japanese army after the Second World War, manoeuvred to enforce its colonial domination over the whole of Korea. It cooked up the so-called "Republic of Korea" as a mechanism for neo-colonial rule in south Korea and then provoked an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, this war ended with the United States' defeat. Having failed to realize colonial domination over the whole of Korea in any way, the United States came out with the "two Koreas" policy in an attempt to take hold of south Korea alone as their colony and military base.

The "two Koreas" plot has been on a full swing ever since the United States advanced the "Nixon doctrine" and proclaimed the "freezing" and "maintenance of *status quo*" of the divided countries as the main target of its foreign policy.

As the springboard for tne realization of this target it came out with the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations". The United States authorities openly clamoured that "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is the "most realistic policy to legalize the present state" of division into the north and the south.

In the beginning of the 1970s when dialogues started between the north and south of Korea, the United States, taking it as a golden chance to fabricate "two Koreas", stirred up the south Korean authorities to the division and at last made them proclaim "simultaneous entry into the United Nations", as a policy with a view to freezing and perpetuating the country's division. Its purpose is to get international "recognition" of the existence of two "independent States" on the Korean peninsula through the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of Korea.

The Korean people cannot bear any longer the national misfortunes and sufferings caused by the 40-year-long standing territorial partition and national split. Then why should we now bring the question of the division to the United Nations forum to get recognition and to fix it? None of the Koreans wants to do so. It is desired only by the United States and its running-dogs who want to divide the north and the south of Korea into two and grasp eternally south Korea alone as their colony and military base.

The successive United States rulers said that if the United States fails to take hold of Asia in its hands it will lose the world, and once it takes the dagger called the Korean peninsula, it can cut to eat the Asian continent at will. In reflection of the ulterior intention of the United States ruling circles, the former United States Secretary of State Vance said on 27 January 1978 that the United States would not give up Asia and take hold of south Korea, the area of strategic importance in particular.

In order to cover their dirty ambition the United States and the south Korean authorities embellish the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea as if it was a "way" of increasing the opportunity for dialogue and co-operation and "détente" and "durable peace" on the Korean peninsula. But reality is quite different.

Owing to the negative attitude of the south Korean authorities towards dialogue and reunification, a dialogue is hardly brought to success even within one nation. Still less can the chance of dialogue be increased with the United Nations membership by the divided "two States"—it is a preposterous argument. Division is the root cause of misunderstanding, mistrust and aggravated tension. The fixation will further deepen the root cause of aggravated tension. The righteous way for easing tension and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula does not lie in the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea but arranging negotiation between responsible authorities concerned.

In order to ease the daily aggravated tension and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula, practical measures should be taken such as north-south high-level political and military talks and tripartite talks between our Republic, the United States of America and south Korea to conclude a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration as proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Despite these stark facts the United States and the south Korean authorities are resorting still more to the moves of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" whose other purpose is to describe south Korea, which has been reduced to the complete colony of the United States, as an "independent State".

An independent State should possess a sovereign right and a real power to define and carry out its internal and external policies independently and have the prerogative of supreme military command as well. South Korea, however, is an out-and-out colony of the United States which was set up by force of arms of the United States and is protected by the United States and sustained by her dollar. It is none other than the United States who lords it as masters over south Korea, and the south Korean "Government" is nothing but a United States tool for aggression. The Japanese journal *Economist* wrote that the south Korean "Government" is not in a position to exercise any supreme prerogative and carry out independent operational action without permission and command of the United States in all spheres of weapons, ammunitions and equipment.

The Korean people will never allow the proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea because it will only inflict more unbearable misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean nation.

3. *Sophistry of the south Korean authorities to justify the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations"*

The question of Korea's United Nations membership is by its nature a question to be discussed first for decision within our nation, the nation concerned, and then brought to the United Nations.

If the question of "simultaneous United Nations membership" by the north and the south of Korea is brought to the United Nations for discussion by accepting the opinion of any of the two parties before the north and the south reach agreement on the question of admission into the United Nations, it will be an infringement upon the principle of the right to national self-determination and a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter".

When Viet Nam remained divided into the north and the south, the question of simultaneous United Nations membership and the question of separate United Nations membership were raised in the United Nations. But in the long run it entered the United Nations after its reunification.

As for the question of United Nations membership by the East and West Germanies, it was settled after the two parties reached agreement.

All facts show that the question of the entry into the United Nations by a divided country is a serious political question in character that should not be dealt with in the same way as the question of the United Nations membership by united independent countries.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are fabricating various sophistries to cover up and justify their unreasonable proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea. They are making a fuss as if the estblishment of diplomatic relations of many countries with both the north and the south of Korea is any ground for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea. It stems from the divisionist idea to abuse the relations among those countries for their political purpose.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations and is developing friendly and co-operative relations with the world peace-loving countries in conformity with the idea of its foreign policy—independence, friendship and peace. As the international dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is raised and its friendly and co-operative relations with various countries of the world are expanded and developed, even the countries which had "Diplomatic relations" only

with south Korea in the past now establish diplomatic relations with our Republic. This is the natural fruit borne of the international dignity and the independent foreign policy of our Republic.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with those countries which have relations with south Korea proceeding from the stand for international friendship and the country's reunification. The south Korean authorities are attempting to hold it as the logic for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations". This serves merely the disclosure of their intention to abuse the "diplomatic relations" with other countries for the purpose of division.

The south Korean authorities allege that the opposition to the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is unreasonable under the condition where the latter has entered United Nations specialized agencies along with the former. This is also clumsy sophistry.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has admitted United Nations specialized agencies and has conducted activities to expand and develop co-operation and interchanges with various countries of the world in the spheres of economy, culture, science and technology.

The entry into United Nations specialized agencies and admission to the United Nations are different from each other in various aspects such as purpose, principles, qualification for admission and object in the light of their characters. In the United Nations specialized agencies, groups or regions to say nothing of independent States may be admitted and conduct activities as a member or associate member. Some countries like Switzerland have entered into the United Nations specialized agencies and act as its members though they are not States members of the United Nations. Therefore, the entry into the United Nations specialized agencies and the admission to the United Nations should not and cannot be regarded as the same affiliation.

The south Korean authorities try to justify their "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" even taking the example of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. At the outset, Tanganyika and Zanzibar affiliated with the United Nations as separate independent States, and later they formed a united State and subsequently had one seat in the United Nations under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania. Accordingly, this is also quite different in character from the question of the entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of temporarily divided Korea.

Besides, the south Korean authorities are chatting scanty sophistries, distorting the stark facts that are as clear as day to everyone.

The south Korean authorities, mad for divisionist idea, claim that even if one confederal Government established on the Korean peninsula enters the United Nations, the Government cannot express impartial will at the United Nations because it is based on different ideologies and systems. This is nothing but another sophistry to oppose the most reasonable and realistic proposal for establishing a democratic confederal State on the basis of tolerating and leaving the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south of Korea as they are and to fix the division at all costs.

In a country people live together under a government representing them, though they have different ideas. Likewise if the north and the south of Korea are united to set up a confederal republic, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and Confederal Standing Committee will be established representing the Confederal Republic, although the north and the south have different ideas and systems, whereby foreign policy can be enforced and executed to meet the will of the entire Korean people.

Of late the south Korean authorities hold idea and system as absolute one in opposition to the formation of a confederal republic of the north and the south and advocate what they call "theory of system priority". It reveals by itself their anti-national divisive nature of opposing the reunification and seeking perpetual division.

With no sophistry, however, can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify their policy of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations". All facts show that this proposal of theirs is the proposal of division to oppose the reunification of Korea and the proposal of subjugation to rationalize the United States colonial rule of south Korea either in the face of the desire of the Korean people for national reunification or of the principles of the Charter.

We express the hope that all the justice- and peace-loving Governments and peoples will reject the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" advocated by the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea and will actively help the early realization of the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of Korea under one and the same nomenclature.

DOCUMENT S/18959*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 July 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a memorandum dated 10 June 1987 entitled "Who are the criminals? the Vietnamese aggressors or the Kampuchean people, the victims of Vietnamese aggression?", prepared by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached document distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 10 June 1987 by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

WHO ARE THE CRIMINALS? THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS, OR THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE, THE VICTIMS OF THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION?

I

As the Vietnamese forces of aggression are unable to extricate themselves from their total bogged-down situation on the battlefield of Kampuchea, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union have been resorting to all kinds of manoeuvres including the deceitful propaganda campaign, turning black into white, aimed at absolving the aggressors from all wrongdoings, and at presenting the victims of the aggression as criminals.

II

Actually, the Vietnamese aggressors have committed immeasurable genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and have

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/376-S/18959.

sown devastation and ruin on Kampuchea. The Vietnamese genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people can be briefly recalled as follows.

1. During the 1978-79 dry season, at the peak of their aggression and invasion of Kampuchea and in their rage to win at all costs, the Vietnamese aggressors did not hesitate to use tanks to machine-gun and even to crush the innocent Kampuchean civilians who fled their war of aggression. During that period, about 500,000 innocent civilians were mercilessly killed.

2. During the 1979 rainy season (May-October), nearly 500,000 other Kampuchean civilians died of famine deliberately created and used as a weapon by the Vietnamese aggressors in their attempt to wipe out the Kampuchean national resistance by plundering and destroying the whole crops in Kampuchea.

3. In 1980, 1981 and 1982 the Vietnamese aggressors perceived that the Kampuchean people had overcome all kinds of obstacles and continued to fight against them. Therefore, they forced the Kampuchean people to live in "strategic hamlets" built along main strategic highways and roads. Their objectives were twofold: to prevent the villagers from getting in touch with the resistance forces outside those "strategic hamlets", and to prevent them from carrying out their production activities so as to starve the Kampuchean people to death (UN document A/36/61). As they could no longer bear this fate, some villagers surreptitiously went out to collect wild roots and leaves in the forest to feed their hungry families. They were not arrested but gunned down on sight by the Vietnamese soldiers.

4. The Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to another means to kill the Kampuchean civilians. They have surrounded villages and forcibly enlisted inhabitants from 12 or 13 years old to serve their war of aggression. Those who try to flee, whether during the raids on the villages or at the military training centres or on the battlefield, have been gunned down without the slightest hesitation. Last but not least, the Vietnamese aggressors have used the Khmer enlisted soldiers as human mine detectors by forcing them to walk on minefields ahead of their soldiers. All these criminal acts are part and parcel of Viet Nam's scheme to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

5. During their raids to plunder food supplies and properties of the Kampuchean civilians, the Vietnamese soldiers have taken the liberty of killing at will anybody who tries to resist or hide crops or properties.

6. Since 1985, as their bogged-down situation in Kampuchea has been getting worse, the Vietnamese aggressors have started implementing their sinister "K-5" scheme (UN documents A/40/109; A/40/505). They have rounded up the Kampuchean population, young and old alike, throughout the country and sent them to forced-labour in hot battlefield areas, forest and mountainous regions, malaria-infested areas and minefields in western Kampuchea, and in central Kampuchea, west of the Mekong river and west of highway 4.

In 1985, over one hundred thousand Kampuchean civilians were sent to "K-5" forced labour in western Kampuchea. Out of this number, nearly 30,000 were killed, maimed or mutilated because the Vietnamese aggressors forced them to walk through minefields ahead of their troops; beacause of forced labour such as clearing forest, building military installations and supply roads, digging ditches, etc.; and because of malaria, diarrhoea, starvation and other diseases. As for those sent to forced labour in central Kampuchea in the same year, their number reached 200,000. Among them, over ten thousand were killed, maimed or incapacitated.

In 1986, the Vietnamese aggressors rounded up and sent 70,000 more Kampuchean civilians to "K-5" forced labour in western Kampuchea. Over ten thousand were killed, maimed or permanently incapacitated. In central Kampuchea, over one hundred thousand Kampuchean inhabitants were sent to forced labour, and as a result nearly 10,000 of them were killed, maimed or permanently incapacitated.

It should be noted that in 1986, the number of Kampuchean civilians sent to forced labour has decreased in comparison with 1985 as a result of the increasing activities of the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [*CGDK*] throughout the country.

During the 1987 dry season, as the CGDK's forces stepped up and expanded their activities all over the country, the number of Kampuchean civilians sent to forced labour has further decreased. Only 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants were rounded up and sent to western Kampuchea. Three thousands of them were killed, maimed or incapacitated. At the same time, the Vietnamese rounded up and sent nearly 60,000 Kampuchean inhabitants to forced labour in central Kampuchea. About 2,000 of them were killed, maimed or permanently incapacitated.

Although they have met with increasing difficulties in rounding up the Kampuchean people, they have kept on pursuing their "K-5" scheme. This plan is another form of the Vietnamese aggressors' policy of exterminating the Kampuchean people, similar to that of the nazism of Hitler, who rounded up and sent hundreds of thousands of Jews and other peoples in Europe to die and to forced labour during World War II. The Vietnamese "K-5" scheme is the concrete term of Viet Nam's strategy to supply manpower on the spot for its war of aggression and constitutes another form of its policy to exterminate the Kampuchean people in order to replace them with the Vietnamese settlers. (UN documents A/40/750 and A/41/695).

7. Another way of the Vietnamese aggressors to exterminate the Kampuchean people is through the use of toxic chemicals. They have implemented this policy since 1981. There has been evidence indicating that they have used chemical agents of toxin types in yellow or white powder spread from aircrafts or by artillery shells or by leaving them to evaporate from cans or bottles in the forest or by putting them in water sources used daily by the population, especially during the dry seasons when those water sources become scarce.

Since 1981, almost 60,000 innocent civilians have been affected by these chemical products: over 10,000 have been killed and 20,000 others have suffered chronic illness, including over 10,000 in serious conditions (UN documents A/34/692, A/35/173, A/36/664, A/37/157, A/38/121, A/39/111, A/39/121, A/39/185, A/41/235 and A/42/280).

8. Another criminal act of the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean people is the arrest and imprisonment without trial of civilians on a charge of collaborating with the national resistance forces. On average, 5 to 6 inhabitants for each village throughout the country have been arbitrarily arrested. The Vietnamese aggressors have charged the population with such an accusation because the national resistance forces have bogged them down all over the country. In Kampuchea, there are more than 7,000 villages. Thus the number of Kampuchean civilians incarcerated by the Vietnamese aggressors has reached more than 35,000. Many people have died of torture, suffocation inside coffin-form prison cells and lack of hygiene and food. A great number of them are still in prison (UN document A/41/701).

9. Along with these tremendous crimes that they have been committing against the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors have also sown destruction and ruin against the Kampuchean nation and cultural heritage. Eighty to 90 per cent of small and large factories and motors of all kinds have been dismantled and sent to Viet Nam. The remains have been left so as to show to foreigners for their sole propaganda campaign. Wooden houses in eastern Kampuchea have also been taken apart and sent to Viet Nam. The Tonle Sap great lake and other ponds, lakes, rivers, streams and the sea which abound in fish have been totally exploited. The Kampuchean people have no right to fish there. Those who trespass the forbidden areas have been gunned down on sight.

10. Objets d'arts, relics and all other cultural heritage, Buddha statues in gold, silver, bronze or emerald in pagodas throughout the country, in the capital city's Silver Pagoda, in the Royal Palace and Museums, etc. have been plundered by the Vietnamese aggressors and sent to Viet Nam or sold on foreign markets. Some remaining objets d'art and cultural heritage have been left only for use as a showcase in their propaganda campaign aimed at misleading the world public opinion and at striving to legalize their war of aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea (UN document A/37/171).

All these priceless items of cultural heritage were kept in good condition prior to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. State guests and foreign journalists who visited Kampuchea at that time witnessed that ancient and famous temples and monuments in various provinces, the monuments of Angkhor Wat and Angkor Thom, Buddha statues, steles many centuries old had been preserved in good conditions prior to 7 January 1979. At present, these famous many-centuries-old monuments and steles have been damaged to a great extent by the Vietnamese aggressors. Foreign correspondents have already reported on the fact that the Vietnamese soldiers have amused themselves with shooting at and damaging the Apsaras, the celestial ballerinas on the walls of Angkor Wat. They have also reported that a Vietnamese division under the command of Committee 479 had used its military trucks to transport heavy ancient stone

statues. Furthermore, a great number of beautiful century-old trees which form part of the Angkor monuments have been cut down and transported to Viet Nam.

11. Another policy of the Vietnamese aggressors to exterminate the Kampuchean people is "mixed marriage". Through this policy, several hundred thousands of Vietnamese soldiers and 50,000 Vietnamese agents working at all administrative levels and the Vietnamese settlers—currently numbering more than 700,000—have taken the right to rape at will Kampuchean girls and women (UN document A/39/185). They have done so systematically according to their well-defined plan to make the offspring Vietnamese. This policy has been implemented in accordance with their slogan of "transforming Kampuchean men into fertilizer and women into seed" (UN document A/40/678).

12. Moreover, Kampuchean children and youth have been compelled to learn the Vietnamese language starting from primary schools. Vietnamese has become official language in the administrative departments or ministries of the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh. Kampuchean geography and history have been rewritten to be fitted in the Vietnamese "Indochina Federation" strategy. Kampuchean school children have been forced to accept the concept that Viet Nam is the father of "Indochina" and to glorify the Vietnamese history to the detriment of Kampuchea (UN document A/39/185, A/40/678, A/41/513 and A/41/695).

13. Viet Nam continues to send its nationals to settle in Kampuchea. There are now more than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. In Phnom Penh, the capital city, more than 50 per cent of the population are Vietnamese.

The settlement of Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea is part of a military scheme systematically drawn up and implemented by Viet Nam since the beginning of 1980. Those settlers were sent from North and South Viet Nam to seize the most fertile lands of Kampuchea.

Before their settlement in Kampuchea, they receive appropriate training and have been into para-military units within brigades or groups of family in which the officering is ensured by North Vietnamese or South Vietnamese who had received a well-established formation or were fully devoted to the Hanoi authorities. They are equipped with weapons and take part in the implementation of Viet Nam's policy of expansion and genocide in Kampuchea:

(*a*) They assist the Vietnamese soldiers and security forces in their operations to massacre and drive away the Kampuchean inhabitants from their villages and fertile lands so as to seize them;

(*b*) They are in charge of ensuring the defence of well-defined areas exclusively reserved for the Vietnamese settlers, access to which is forbidden to each and every Kampuchean;

(*c*) Wherever they are, the Vietnamese settlers live and carry out their activities in close collaboration with the Vietnamese troops, security forces, police and civil agents; thus they directly and actively take part in the war of aggression and genocide waged by Viet Nam in Kampuchea (UN documents A/39/185, A/40/678 and A/41/452).

All these facts and realities violate the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949[2] and clearly point to the fact that the Hanoi authorities conduct their policy of aggression, expansion and genocide by resorting to all means.

14. Since 1979, as a result of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation, almost one million Kampuchean people have fled their motherland to seek refuge in Thailand and other countries in the world. Several millions more have fled their home and land, become displaced persons living in the areas under the CGDK control or in the jungle and mountainous areas, trying to avoid being massacred by the Vietnamese occupiers.

But in their genocidal campaign to exterminate the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors have not hesitated to launch murderous attacks against and fire artillery shells on Kampuchean civilian camps in the liberated areas under the CGDK control and along the Kampuchea western border. In 1983, using 105mm and 135mm artillery and T54 and T55 Soviet-made tanks, they attacked and destroyed the camps at Nong Chan, Phnom Chhat, Chamcar Kor and Prey Moan as well as at Sihanouk Borey-O Smach, killing and wounding hundred civilians, wreaking misery, abducting thousands of other civilians as prisoners and leaving hundred thousands homeless. In the course of those raids, they gathered together several hundred defenceless refugees—men, women and children—in ditches, executed them in cold blood with hand grenades and finished them off with bayonets (UN documents A/38/88, A/38/107 and A/38/140).

During their large-scale search-and-destroy campaign they launched against the Kampuchean people's encampments along the border in 1984-1985, the Vietnamese occupying forces sowed untold misery and suffering among the civilian population, burnt down houses, destroyed rice- and corn-fields, confiscated belongings, etc., and forced hundreds of thousands of defenceless Kampuchean people to cross the border to seek refuge in Thailand. Thousands of Kampuchean civilians were killed or wounded by all kinds of weapons, ranging from mines to tanks, used by the Vietnamese aggressors during their onslaughts (UN documents A/39/694, A/40/112, A/40/140, A/40/147 and A/40/267).

In Thailand, no refugee camps which house defenceless Kampuchean people who fled the Vietnamese inhuman acts have been spared. Yet the Vietnamese aggressors continued to perpetrate their inhuman acts against the lives of innocent Kampuchean refugees, such as their deliberate artillery shellings of Site 8 camp which houses some 30,000 Kampuchean civilians on 29 May 1986 (UN documents A/41/397 and A/41/452), as well as of Site 2 camp, housing 150,000 Kampuchean civilians, on 26 January and 29 May 1987 (UN documents A/42/114 and A/42/323).

All these crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors are the concrete term of their policy aimed at exterminating the Kampuchean people and nation through the physical elimination of the Kampuchean population and the destruction as much as possible of the Kampuchean soul, literature, customs and ways of life as well as civilization and other cultural heritages.

They are not ordinary acts of violation of human rights but criminal acts which stem from a policy aimed at eliminating a nation with her bi-millenary history, exterminating the people of a country with their traditions and entity, as has been the cases of the Islamic Kingdom of Champa swallowed up by north Viet Nam in the seventeenth century to make the present central Viet Nam, and the Kampuchea Krom (or lower Kampuchea) swallowed up in nineteenth century to make south Viet Nam.

And yet, the Vietnamese aggressors continue to try hard through deceitful manoeuvres to present themselves, the aggressors and inhuman criminals, as innocent people—even as victims—and to blame as guilty persons the Kampuchean patriotic forces who have been struggling to defend their nation and people, victims of the Vietnamese aggression.

However, reality is always reality; the aggressors are always the aggressors; the victims of the aggression are always the victims of aggression. That is why the international community and the United Nations, the highest world body, have never failed, for the past eight years since 1979, to condemn with an increasingly overwhelming majority the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. Moreover, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights have also unambiguously condemned during these past eight years the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. This constitutes the clear-cut verdict of the international community. The deceitful campaign aimed at painting black into white, passing the aggressors for innocent persons and presenting the victims of the aggression as the guilty persons can mislead nobody.

One might ask why the Kampuchean resistance forces have been able to wage successfully the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past more than eight years and to drive them into a total impasse. It is a common knowledge that this cannot be done without the support of the majority of the Kampuchean people. The national resistance forces would not enjoy the support of the people if the latter held them in disgust. The people have a high regard for them because they have basically implemented a correct policy and have done no harm to them.

III

In spite of all these Vietnamese genocidal crimes, the CGDK, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, prompted by good will to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem put forward on 17 March 1986 an eight-point peace proposal (UN document A/41/225-S/17927).

At the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, during the debate on the situation in Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stressed: "This proposal testifies to our magnanimity, to the utmost limit of our concessions, to our moderation and to

the spirit of conciliation not only among all Cambodians irrespective of their tendencies, but also towards Viet Nam, our aggressor, as well. It constitutes our national charter at the present time, and for the future as well. It depends entirely on Viet Nam—through its agreement to stop its invasion and occupation and to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea—to clear the way for the participation of the Heng Samrin group, set up and maintained by force by Viet Nam in Phnom Penh, in a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, which would organize free general elections under United Nations supervision. It also depends entirely on Viet Nam whether our two countries, placed side by side for eternity, establish once again sincere relations of friendship and co-operation based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, on an equal footing, and with mutual respect and reciprocal interests."

As all friendly countries the world over have been aware, the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal is a reasonable and magnanimous peace plan which takes into account the interests of the Kampuchean nation and people, those of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, those of Viet Nam's "protégés" installed in Kampuchea and those of peace, security and stability of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

The overwhelming majority of countries, governments and peoples in the world know well who are the aggressors and who are the victims of the aggression and are fully aware of the situation prevailing in Kampuchea. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to call on them:

1. to denounce the manoeuvres of all kinds of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Soviet Union and their supporters which aimed at deviating the root cause of the problem of Kampuchea originated from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and at misleading the international public opinion in order to evade the world condemnation;

2. to continue to support and assist the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for national survival and for their sacred right to live in an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea within the concert of nations;

3. to continue to support the relevant United Nations resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupying forces from Kampuchea so as to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination free from any foreign interference;

4. to continue to support the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal so as to prevent Viet Nam and the Soviet Union from diverting the Kampuchean problem to a wrong direction which would enable them to extricate themselves from their bogged-down situation on the battlefield of Kampuchea and to occupy Kampuchea forever.

The valuable support given by the overwhelming majority of the countries and peoples the world over to the Kampuchean people's struggle has contributed significantly to the preservation of the Kampuchean nation and people against the Vietnamese annexationist policy. It has also contributed to safeguarding peace, security and stability in South-East Asia. Had Viet Nam and the Soviet Union been able to mislead the world public opinion and to continue to occupy Kampuchea, they would have certainly put into practice their expansionist strategy, and other countries and peoples in the region would have become the victims of the aggression committed by Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, as has been the case of Kampuchea and her people.

[The memorandum also included several photographs which are not reproduced in the present Supplement; *they may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.]*

DOCUMENT S/18960*

Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[2 July 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Jorge Abadía Arias, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, concerning the concurrent resolution of the United States Senate of 25 June 1987, which deals with the Republic of Panama.

The norms governing the United Nations are clear, and they are binding on all Member States. As you may note in the resolution in question, the United States Senate has flagrantly violated the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, which expressly states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Since one of the fundamental purposes of the Organization is to "develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", I request you to have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jorge Eduardo RITTER
Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/377-S/18960.

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States

Through you, I have the honour to communicate to the Government of the United States of America my Government's position on the concurrent resolution of the United States Senate of 25 June 1987 concerning the Republic of Panama.

My Government categorically and emphatically rejects both the form and the content of the resolution in question, because it constitutes not only inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Panama but also a threat to Panama's sovereignty and independence, whatever attempts may have been made to cloak the treachery of this interference and the enormity of this threat with the familiar garb of false libertarian ideals.

With deep indignation and clearly justified concern, the Government of Panama will bring to the attention of all the Governments of the world the seriousness of the threat contained in the preamble to the resolution, which was approved to express the sense of the Congress regarding respect for human rights and evolution towards genuine democracy in Panama and also, according to the text, for other purposes.

When in that context the Senate of the United States of America dares to say that the security and stability of the Republic of Panama are vital to the security of all the States of our continent, my Government has to denounce this statement as a threat.

When the Senate of the United States of America then proceeds to refer to the presence of 9,000 American military personnel stationed in Panama, my Government has to denounce this reference as a deliberate reminder that in addition to an external threat, we may have to confront a threat within our own territory.

When the Senate of the United States of America then notes that the uninpeded operation of the Panama Canal is in the strongest

interests of the Republic of Panama, the United States and the free world, my Government has to denounce this extremely crude and threatening jousting with concepts which hint at the possibility of the use of force. Here a digression must be made to remind the Senate of the United States of America that the Torrijos-Carter Treaties refer to a Panama Canal open to peaceful transit on the part of all nations of the world without discrimination as to ideology.

When the Senate of the United States of America later sees fit to express the opinion that evolution towards genuine democracy with guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly is in the best interest of the Republic of Panama and the people of the region, my Government denounces the sinister purposes lurking behind this pose as judge and redeemer, for Panama and undoubtedly the other peoples of the region recognize no foreign judges or redeemers, apart from God.

When the Senate of the United States of America then lays down the premise that democracy, governmental respect for internationally recognized human rights, and internal stability best guarantee the long-term security and economic well-being of the Republic of Panama, my Government denounces any attempt to impose an individual outside standard on what is meant by democracy and what a Government can constitutionally do to limit guarantees in cases of national emergency, and draws attention to this as an open violation of the internationally recognized rights of all States and all peoples to resolve and settle their internal affairs without foreign interference or intervention and to decide for themselves in a sovereign manner what their security is based on and by what means general well-being is to be secured.

Since both the United States of America and the Republic of Panama are bound under international law and the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977[4] to conduct themselves in accordance with their status as partners in the Canal enterprise and to act in good faith in fulfilling the obligations they have assumed under these agreements, I shall proceed to set forth some views which I believe to be of decisive importance for the development of relations between our two countries during the twelve and a half years that the Treaty will remain in force.

In my note No. 188 of 18 March 1987 to the Ambassador of the United States of America to Panama, I issued a clear warning about the danger involved in certain practices of officials of the State Department in drafting misleading reports full of inaccuracies, distortions and falsehoods and submitting them to the executive branch, the Congress and the American media.

My Government has been patient, extremely patient, as it watched how a shameful strategy was being devised in an attempt to change, replace and eliminate in the Republic of Panama any elements which, in the opinion of the present Government of the United States of America, were not in keeping with its idea of United States security and economic vitality.

After 1985 the plotting by various branches of the United States Government began to become clear, as did the indoctrination and manipulation of press correspondents and agencies, with a view to gradually weakening the position of the Panamanian Government at the domestic level and undermining its position in the international context.

My Government has remained silent about many of these things and has withheld some of its complaints and denunciations, naïvely believing that its good faith would be rewarded by a redress of the injustices and abuses that were being inflicted on it. Now I wish to point out to you that my Government is aware that there is an effort being made, led by members of the Government of the United States of America, to change or eliminate constituent elements of laws, patterns of conduct, rules and regulations on certain activities, value systems and the governmental structure itself.

A detailed explanation of this "effort" may be found in the State Department work entitled *Systemic change as a component of U.S. foreign policy* by Victor Basiuk. I do not know, of course, whether the Congress of the United States of America is aware of the existence of this work, or what support there would be for implementing the proposal or putting it into practice in United States domestic legislation, since it violates the fundamental principles of the charter of the Organization of American States and of the Charter of the United Nations.

In line with the close ties which, regardless of the partisan view of different administrations, have been established through the historical links of our two countries by virtue of the Panama Canal, my Government prefers to defer other comments since, under current circumstances, they would not constitute fair contest in view of the delicate situation as to world credibility which is being experienced by the highest spheres in your Government.

However, my Government's position must be made absolutely clear: if the United States opts to revive the imperialist language and policies which we believed had become obsolete, the Republic of Panama will once again fly the banners of liberation and anti-colonialism. Mindful of the vigilant awareness of the other peoples of the world and in the face of veiled or open threats of force against its national integrity, Panama warns that the generation of 9 January 1964 is still alive and occupies positions of control and leadership in the majority people's forces of Panama.

Since, in situations like the one which has arisen between your Government and my own, the only strength of the Republic of Panama in the face of the might of the United States lies in the awareness and vigilance of the community of nations and, in this context, in the bravery of the Panamanian people in being willing to accept the supreme sacrifice in defence of its sovereignty and independence, I wish to note before continuing that the text of this communication will be sent to the ministers for foreign affairs of all the American, European and Asian countries with which Panama has relations and of all the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Although at first sight this position may seem pretentious, since the Republic of Panama is such a small country without military or economic power, it is unquestionable that neither virtue nor justice are the exclusive privilege of the powerful, and at times such as these it is necessary to weigh the significance for the future of democracy in America of the United States claiming that the word "democracy" in a Latin American country amounts to its subjugation to the directives of United States foreign policy and the unilateral views and pronouncements of the leaders of your country. For the emerging democracies and burgeoning democratic aspirations in Latin America, this would be a very serious blow.

I believe that it is time to speak without double-talk and together reach agreement on the meaning of words. It is not appropriate to let events occur without being guided by the interests of state which we both have to protect. I am convinced that Panama and the United States can continue their Panama Canal partnership within a framework of mutual respect and that, in its efforts to improve democratic institutions and promote the ideals of liberty and equality among human beings, each country, with its own idiosyncrasies, its own aspirations, its needs and constraints, its possibilities and dreams, can continue to contribute to the moral, spiritual and material progress of the peoples of the American continent and the rest of the world.

(Signed) Jorge ABADÍA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama

DOCUMENTS S/18961/ADDS.1-4

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986)

DOCUMENT S/18961/ADD.1

[*Original: English/French/Russian/Spanish*]
[*17 July 1987*]

The substantive parts of replies received by the Secretary-General since the issuance of his report dated 30 June 1987 on the implementation of Security Council resolution 591 (1986) [*S/18961*] are reproduced below.

ANNEX II

Substantive replies received from States

Liechtenstein

Norway
Poland
Spain
Sweden
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Liechtenstein

[*Original: French*]
[*24 June 1987*]

Under the customs agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Confederation, the export and import of weapons, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and other military supplies require a permit from the competent authorities. In the case of South Africa, the export and import of all military supplies are prohibited.

Norway

[*Original: English*]
[*9 July 1987*]

Already in 1961, before the adoption of the United Nations arms embargo, Norway decided not to allow export of arms, ammunition and other military equipment to South Africa.

Immediately upon the adoption of the arms embargo by the Security Council in 1977, the Norwegian Government took steps to ensure full implementation of the Council's decision. By virtue of the Act of 7 June 1968 (No. 4) relating to the implementation of binding decisions of the Security Council, a Royal Decree was issued on 16 December 1977, whereby the mandatory provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) were given legal force in Norway, with immediate effect.

Norway does not import any kind of arms, ammunition, etc., from South Africa. As of 28 May 1986, Security Council resolution 558 (1984), concerning measures to prevent imports of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa, has been translated into Norwegian national law. In accordance with the Provisional Act of 13 December 1946 No. 29 relating to a ban on imports, all such imports into Norway are now banned.

As for other strategic goods, it may be mentioned that the Norwegian Parliament, on 13 June 1986, adopted an Act whereby exports to South Africa of petroleum products originating in Norway were prohibited. The Act entered into force on 20 June 1986.

Since 1986, both exports to and imports from South Africa and Namibia have been subject to licensing.

The licensing of imports and exports has been implemented in order to survey and reduce the trade. Since 15 July 1986, only applicants with established exports to or imports from South Africa and Namibia have been granted trade licences.

Licensing imports and exports has resulted in a considerable reduction of the amount of trade between Norway and South Africa. Norway's trade with South Africa was reduced by 79 per cent from January-April 1986 to January-April 1987, down to a total value of NKr 48.8 million.

On 20 March 1987 the Norwegian Parliament adopted an Act on Economic Boycott of South Africa and Namibia in order to fight *apartheid*. The Act will enter into force on 20 July 1987.

Poland

[*Original: English*]
[*30 June 1987*]

The Polish Government implements strictly the arms embargo against South Africa. Poland maintains no trade relations with South Africa and, in particular, it neither exports oil or oil products to that country nor permits Polish-flagged ships to transport such products to South Africa.

Spain

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 July 1987*]

In keeping with the terms of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), Spain has completely halted military co-operation of any kind with the South African Government.

In reference to the embargo on military supplies, the procedure used in Spain to control exports and imports of military *matériel* consists in the individual inspection of the consignments concerned by the Interministerial Regulatory Board on Trade in Arms and Explosives. The Board has very clear instructions from the Spanish Government not to authorize any operation of this type with South Africa. These instructions naturally also apply to sporting and hunting weapons.

Sweden

[*Original: English*]
[*10 July 1987*]

Exports of munitions and related *matériel* from Sweden to South Africa were prohibited following the decision by the Security Council in November 1977. The legislation was extended in April 1985 to comprise also data-processing equipment and related software, cross-country vehicles and fuel intended for the South African military and police authorities.

Imports of military equipment from South Africa were prohibited in November 1985.

The penalties for persons violating the Swedish legislation on the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa were made more stringent in January 1986.

Sweden has no co-operation with South Africa in the military or nuclear fields.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

[*Original: Russian*]
[*10 July 1987*]

Guided by its principled policy of seeking the prompt, complete and final eradication of colonialism and racism, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic strongly condemns the criminal system of *apartheid* and maintains no relations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other sphere.

The Ukrainian SSR supports all decisions and recommendations by the United Nations, including those of the Security Council, condemning *apartheid* and seeking its eradication and the boycott and isolation of the South African régime; it complies with them unswervingly. In particular, it welcomed the imposition by the Security Council, through resolution 418 (1977), of an embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa.

As a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 1984, the Ukrainian SSR voted for resolution 558 (1984), supplementing decisions on the subject already passed by the Council.

The Ukrainian SSR also hailed the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 591 (1986), setting forth additional measures to further isolate South Africa in the military sphere. It abides strictly by all the provisions of that resolution.

At the same time, the Pretoria régime's continuing defiance of United Nations decisions, its illegal occupation of Namibia, the acts of aggression against independent African States, the State terrorism, the acts of repression within the country, and the racist régime's continual build-up of aggressive military potential and determination to gain access to nuclear weapons represent a direct threat to international peace and security. The Ukrainian SSR considers it essential that the Security Council should immediately impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against the *apartheid* régime in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The longer the adoption of this effective measure against South Africa is delayed, the less opportunity will remain for a peaceful, non-violent resolution of the situation in southern Africa.

Continuing reports by the mass media and a number of non-governmental organizations that South Africa is still receiving a variety of weapons and military supplies and assistance in the nuclear field give cause for great alarm.

The Ukrainian SSR strongly condemns all collaboration with the racist *apartheid* régime, above all the United States policy of "constructive engagement". Because of that policy, international efforts to secure the swift eradication of the criminal system of *apartheid* are brought to nought.

DOCUMENT S/18961/ADD.2

[Original: English/French]
[5 August 1987]

The substantive parts of replies received by the Secretary-General since the issuance of documents S/18961 and Add.1 are reproduced below.

ANNEX II

Substantive replies received from States

Luxembourg
New Zealand
Portugal
Thailand

LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]
[22 July 1987]

In pursuance of the Act of 10 August 1963, as amended in 1969, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 418 (1977), Luxembourg enforces a total ban on the provision of arms (including hunting weapons), ammunition and military matériel, in the broadest sense, to South Africa. A detailed list of paramilitary equipment has been drawn up under the auspices of the Benelux Economic Union (BENELUX).

On the basis of Security Council resolution 558 (1984), the Luxembourg Licences Office does not issue permits for the importation of arms and paramilitary equipment from South Africa.

Luxembourg has not in the past maintained and does not now maintain any military relations with South Africa.

Luxembourg does not have an embassy in South Africa. In a note verbale dated 3 October 1985, the Embassy of South Africa was informed of the desire of the Luxembourg Government to terminate the mission of the military attaché, which was done shortly thereafter.

On the basis of a list drawn up within the framework of BENELUX, the Licences Office refuses to issue export permits for any equipment classified as "sensitive" that is intended for use by the army or police of South Africa.

There is no co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear sphere and the competent authorities see to it that no such co-operation occurs. The Luxembourg authorities have at their disposal adequate legal means (ministerial decision of 10 September 1985) to give effect to Security Council resolution 591 (1986) and Luxembourg is already effectively applying all its provisions.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]
[29 July 1987]

Security Council resolution 282 (1970) was implemented in New Zealand by the Customs Export Prohibition Order 1971 which banned the export to South Africa of arms, ammunition, vehicles and equipment for the use of the armed forces or paramilitary organizations and aircraft and spare parts for aircraft.

To comply fully with the terms of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), the United Nations Sanctions (South Africa Regulations 1980) prohibited the export of weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and related materials of any type, including spare parts of any such goods; equipment and supplies used in the manufacture or maintenance of any of the goods specified; and aircraft and spare parts for aircraft. In addition, these regulations prohibited the granting of any licence by companies registered in New Zealand for the manufacture or maintenance in South Africa of any of the goods specified.

As recommended by Security Council resolution 569 (1985), the scope of the arms embargo was on 22 October 1985 extended to include the export, directly and indirectly, of computer equipment and, as recommended by Council resolution 591 (1986), on 21 April 1987 to include the export to South Africa of telecommunications and electronic equipment.

Security Council resolution 558 (1984) was implemented in New Zealand by the Customs Import Prohibition (Sanctions) Order 1985, which further extended the arms embargo to ban the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles from South Africa. This Order was superseded by the Customs Import Prohibition (Sanctions) Order 1987, which consolidated all previous regulations restricting imports from South Africa.

By regulation on 21 April 1987 all existing export and import prohibitions relating to South Africa were applied also to Namibia.

New Zealand has always strictly enforced the arms embargo and there is no evidence that any military goods from this country have found their way to South Africa. Consignments of embargoed items and parts thereof are not released for export until New Zealand Customs officials are satisfied they are not destined for South Africa. Individuals and companies which breach the arms embargo face penalties of fines and/or imprisonment as appropriate, and goods which breach the import prohibition may be forfeited.

New Zealand has no military co-operation with South Africa of any kind.

New Zealand has no involvement with South Africa in the field of nuclear goods, materials and technology.

New Zealand has thus given effect to all relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986).

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]
[21 July 1987]

The Government of Portugal has fully complied with resolution 591 (1986) and has strictly implemented all decisions of the Security Council on mandatory arms embargo against South Africa since the adoption of resolution 418 (1977).

Portugal can therefore confirm that it does not have any military co-operation with South Africa, nor does it import or export arms or other paramilitary equipment from or to the South African army or police force.

Furthermore, the Government of Portugal does not pursue any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field.

THAILAND

[Original: English]
[17 July 1987]

Thailand's consistent policy against the policies and practices of *apartheid* of the Pretoria régime in South Africa is well known. Thailand has given full support to all United Nations resolutions on the question both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly. Thailand has also taken the necessary measures to implement them and has called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African régime. With regard to Security Council resolution 591 (1986), Thailand has strictly adhered to the provisions of that resolution in neither importing arms from nor exporting arms to South Africa or in carrying out any activity that would enhance in any way South African military potential. Thailand has also refrained from any action that would encourage or assist the South African forces in suppressing the black population or in invading neighbouring countries, thereby constituting a threat to the stability and security of the region. On the contrary, Thailand has consistently and resolutely condemned such reprehensible acts by the Pretoria régime.

DOCUMENT S/18961/ADD.3

[Original: English/French]
[26 August 1987]

ANNEX II

Substantive replies received from States

Belgium
Bulgaria
Finland

BELGIUM

[*Original: French*]
[*31 July 1987*]

Belgium faithfully applies all the provisions of Security Council resolution 591 (1986).

BULGARIA

[*Original: English*]
[*18 August 1987*]

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed its serious concern at the threat to international peace and security being posed by South Africa's policy of aggression and *apartheid*. Today the cessation of any form of co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and the latter's total isolation constitute the most important and overriding goal with a view to compelling South Africa to comply with the will of the international community.

Guided by this understanding, the Bulgarian Government fully supports and strictly abides by all decisions and resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of South Africa's policy of *apartheid*. As is well known, the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains no political, economic, trade, cultural, sport or any other relations with South Africa. At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria categorically condemns the support that certain Western Governments continue to provide to the racist régime and views this support as the principal impediment to the elimination of *apartheid* and the just settlement of the issues pertaining to South Africa.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to support in a practical way the efforts of the United Nations aimed at the total isolation of the criminal Pretoria régime and at the termination of any co-operation with it by Governments, corporations and international organizations until the ultimate restoration of the legitimate rights of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and the eradication of the system of *apartheid* have been achieved.

FINLAND

[*Original: English*]
[*17 August 1987*]

In accordance with the arms embargo by the Security Council in 1977, any provision to the Republic of South Africa of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including the sale and transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, was prohibited by the Presidential Decree of 23 December 1977.

In June 1987, the Finnish Parliament adopted a law which prohibits all imports from South Africa to Finland and all exports from Finland to South Africa.

Finland has no co-operation with South Africa in the military or nuclear fields.

[*Original: Russian*]
[*22 September 1987*]

ANNEX II

Substantive replies received from States

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[*Original: Russian*]
[*2 September 1987*]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is steadfastly guided by its fundamental position concerning the criminal racist policy of *apartheid* pursued by the Pretoria régime and, in compliance with decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field and consequently has no contractual or licensing agreements with that régime.

On that basis, the Byelorussian SSR approved of Security Council resolution 591 (1986), which is aimed at strengthening the embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa and on the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and has strictly implemented its provisions.

Moreover, in their day-to-day activities, the competent organizations and departments of the Republic have strictly observed the provisions of earlier Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 418 (1977), 473 (1980), 558 (1984) and 569 (1985), on which information has already been provided.

The Byelorussian SSR advocates increased efforts by the United Nations to ensure full observance by all States of the embargo imposed by Council resolution 418 (1977) on the supply of weapons, military equipment and military vehicles and the granting of licences for their production to the racist Pretoria régime and on any co-operation with South Africa in the development and production of nuclear weapons.

There is also a need to ensure the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) concerning the embargo on the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

In view of the fact that the South African racist régime continues to ignore the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, pursues a policy of aggression, destabilization and state terrorism against neighbouring independent States, is building up its military-industrial potential and is striving to acquire nuclear weapons, thereby posing a real threat to international peace and security, the Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council for the application against the Pretoria régime of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/18962

Letter dated 2 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that following the inhumane chemical bombardment of the border town of Sardasht and its vicinity in West Azarbaijan province, on 1 July 1987 while foreign media personnel were inspecting the sites of chemical bombardment, several Iraqi warplanes bombarded certain parts of the suburbs of Sardasht.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18963*

Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1987*]

I have the honour to refer to the note verbale dated 23 June 1967 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique conveying two "documents" on the Indonesian elections for circulation as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council [*S/18944*].

We continue to be somewhat perplexed at the proclivity of the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to indulge in the dissemination of newspaper and other reports of dubious veracity and value with the obvious intent to besmirch Indonesia's international reputation and in the vain hope of influencing the views of other Member States on a certain issue. Invariably, these efforts have been timed to coincide with the meetings of certain United Nations bodies and committees, and, true to form, the main "document" quoted, purportedly written by a "London-based specialist on Indonesia and East Timor", remains anonymous and unidentified.

To respond to such gratuitous presentations would only lend dignity to them. However, some of the more glaring misrepresentations and insinuations contained in the two "documents" in question are such as to compel us to make the following brief comments.

1. The evolution of Indonesia's political party system, from the profusion of 40-plus parties in the 1950s to 10 in the early 1960s and now reduced to 3, has been a process reflective of the conscious realization of all political forces in Indonesia of the need to rationalize the country's political party system if we were to make concrete progress in nation-building and national development and put an end to the political bickering, instability and waste of resources that have characterized earlier periods of our history. Under the New Order Government, the decision to reduce Indonesia's political parties to three (the GOLKAR or Functional Group, the United Development Party or PPP and the Indonesian Democratic Party or PDI) through fusion or merger of like-minded parties was a decision based on national consensus and the full support of all existing parties at that time. Hence, there is no question of such a development or decision being "government-enforced". And the political stability and economic progress which Indonesia has achieved for the past 20 years fully bear out the wisdom of that decision.

2. If one is to speak of the historical roots or contemporary relevance of the political parties indigenous to East Timor, then objectively these can only be seen in the limited context of their aim to move from the stage of dependency to the exercise of self-determination. Thus, after East Timor acceded to independence through integration into the Republic of Indonesia, these political parties, having fulfilled their specific *raison d'être*, as a matter of course integrated themselves into the larger political party system of the Republic. Incidentally, the same development occurred with regard to the People's Assembly, which was convened in July 1976 to petition formally the Indonesian Government for integration. Having fulfilled its specific role, this Assembly too dissolved itself, but many of its members continued their political activities and assumed various elective offices, as for example, Mr. Mario Viegas Carrascalao, who is the present Governor of East Timor. Hence, to argue that the present Indonesian political parties have no historical roots or contemporary relevance to the people of East Timor is contextually wholly beside the point.

3. Under the present laws, and again reflective of a national consensus decision, members of Indonesia's armed forces do not have the right to participate in general elections, in other words, to elect or be elected to the various legislative bodies of the country. Being recognized, however, as one of the nation's social forces which has actually contributed to Indonesia's national struggle for independence and hence having the legitimate aspiration to contribute to the nation's further development, the armed forces, in return, are given the right directly to appoint their representatives in these legislative bodies, up to an agreed proportion of total membership.

We know that this authentically Indonesian political compact has often given rise to misunderstandings or even deliberate misrepresentations, especially by certain sections of the Western media and public opinion, which are inclined to mask their ignorance or bigotry by simplistically depicting it as being a "military-dominated" structure. Be that as it may, it is precisely because we have been able to forge national consensus on this issue that the turmoil and instability which plagued Indonesia's earlier political life and which, indeed, still afflict many other countries of the developing world until this very day have been put to rest. The Indonesian people, therefore, will continue to develop this particular feature of its political system into a harmonious civilian-armed forces partnership, in the full confidence that in time the international community will come to appreciate its relevancy and viability, in particular for a great number of the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/379-S/18963.

4. The PDI has not, as alleged, "changed in character after it was rescued from extinction by a group of generals who selected its leadership". When in 1986 this party was caught in a rather long, drawn-out internal squabble in the process of electing a new leadership, the Indonesian Interior Minister, in accordance with the law, offered to mediate and contribute to a solution. The subsequent decision to appoint a rejuvenated party leadership was one taken entirely by the party rank-and-file themselves, and indeed this decision and the apparent appeal of this leadership among Indonesia's large youthful electorate are among the factors that can be ascribed to PDI's greatly improved showing in the polls. Thus, to insinuate that the PDI "is now a party with the political backing of the armed forces commander-in-chief, General Murdani" is as far-fetched as it is ludicrous.

5. The Indonesian Government has never asserted that "the 1987 elections are the third to have been held in East Timor", as in fact general (national) elections, as such, have been conducted in East Timor only once before, in 1982. What several Indonesian political personalities have said is that with the 1987 elections it was the third time that the people of East Timor have had the occasion democratically to express their will to be united with Indonesia, having declared, for the first time, their determination to be independent through integration with Indonesia on 17 July 1976.

And indeed, can it be denied that by participating freely in these elections the people of East Timor have reconfirmed, directly or indirectly, their desire to live in freedom and in unity with the rest of the Indonesian people and to engage themselves freely in the political, economic and cultural life of Indonesia? If there has been any prevalent wish to the contrary, it could have been expressed in various ways, *inter alia*, by boycotting or otherwise sabotaging the elections. The enthusiastic turn-out of eligible voters, the negligible incidence of invalid ballots, and the peaceful process of the voting itself all point to a resounding confirmation of the true wishes of the people.

6. In the "documents" submitted, a consistent effort can be discerned to portray the Indonesian elections, especially in East Timor, as having been "rigged" or otherwise "manipulated". For example, reference is made to "a special system of casting votes" in East Timor.

On account of the uneven literacy level of the Indonesian electorate, the system of casting votes has been designed in a simplified manner, obviating the need for voters to fill out complicated forms. Instead, voters can indicate their preference by either piercing the election symbol of the political party of their choice on their ballot paper and placing it in a single ballot box, or by putting their ballot paper (unpierced) into one of the three party boxes, thus indicating their choice. The latter system was applied in East Timor.

Since under either method, both the act of piercing the ballot paper or of putting it into the appropriate box proceed in the privacy of the polling booth, it is clear that the principle of free and secret elections is fully maintained. Thus, there is no ground whatsoever to allege that under the second method "the scope for abuse is . . . immeasurably greater".

7. Neither does the contention that a vote for GOLKAR would signify support for integration, or vice versa, hold any validity. All three political parties in Indonesia are fully supportive of East Timor's integration and of the Government's policies with regard to this province. To suggest, therefore, that votes had to be manipulated in such a way as to show overwhelming support for GOLKAR in East Timor and, hence, support for integration does not make any sense at all.

8. Much has been made of the fact that in some electoral districts and provinces there has been an excess in the number of votes actually cast as compared to the number of registered voters. The logical explanation for this has been given on several occasions by the competent election officials, including the Interior Minister of Indonesia. As in most other countries, provision is made in Indonesia's election system for so-called absentee-voters, i.e., people who on election day are away from their original voting district, on business or for whatever other reason. These people are issued absentee voting ballots (so-called AB-ballots) and are allowed to cast their votes at the polling station where they happen to be at that time. It is this category of votes that account for an excess in numbers in certain districts. However, since voting procedures are based on a meticulous system of personal identification and elaborate pre-registration requirements, absentee voters (AB-ballot holders) names are automatically expunged from the voter-lists in their original districts, so as to foreclose any possibility of double-voting. Thus, nation-wide and in the aggregate, there is no difference in the total number of votes cast. We are quite mystified, therefore, to read the rather confused excerpts of a report purportedly written by the BBC Jakarta correspondent as contained in annex II of S/18944, and we wonder how he could ever have arrived at such fantastic figures without having access to the precise voting lists of the thousands of Indonesia's polling districts.

In summary, I would like to state that Indonesia indeed possesses a unique political system that is neither an imitation of Western-type democracy nor of the people's democracy variant but one consciously adapted and suited to the nation's own identity, history and cultural legacy. We take pride in this, and we shall not be deterred from pursuing this authentic path of nation-building and national development despite the constant misrepresentations, insinuations and innuendo by Indonesia's detractors and by those quarters in the international media and public opinion that are loath to accept the right of every nation to develop its own social and economic system. We do note with sincere regret, however, the apparent identification of the Permanent Representative of Mozambique with these inherently negative and prejudiced views on Indonesia, and we wonder whether he would be as eager in embracing those views when these very same quarters engage in analysing the political conditions and developments in Mozambique.

Finally, I shall be grateful, if you would kindly arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali ALATAS
Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18964*

Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representatives of Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 July 1987*]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint communiqué signed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Erick Arturo DelValle, President of Panama, issued at Panama City on 24 June 1987.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for this joint communiqué to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

(Signed) Jorge E. RITTER
Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué issued by the President of Nicaragua and the President of Panama on 24 June 1987

In response to the cordial invitation extended to him by the President of Panama, Commander Daniel Ortega made a working visit to Panama City on 24 June 1987.

After the official ceremonies, the two heads of State held a working meeting at which they discussed the crisis in Central America and the prospects for peace talks in the area.

At the end of the meeting, the Presidents declared themselves extremely satisfied with the important progress made in the course of their talks towards ensuring that the summit meeting of Central American Presidents takes place at an early date.

The President of Nicaragua thanked the President of Panama for having invited him to hold this meeting, an auspicious initiative which once again reaffirmed the good relations existing between the two countries and the desire of their peoples and Governments to find a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Central American crisis through initiatives which, like the summit meeting of Central American Presidents, are in keeping with the spirit of the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group.

Responding to the constructive efforts of the President of Panama, President Ortega informed the Contadora Group, through President Erick Arturo DelValle, that he agreed to the postponement of the summit meeting to the proposed date of 6-7 August 1987.

President Ortega also paid a visit to Defence Forces Headquarters, where he met with General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

President Ortega expressed Nicaragua's gratitude for the support given by General Noriega and the Panamanian Defence Forces to the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group and reaffirmed the ties of friendship existing between the armed forces of the two countries.

Following this meeting, President Ortega laid a wreath at the tomb of General Omar Torrijos in recognition of the role played by General Torrijos and his support for the cause of peace, progress and economic and social development in Nicaragua.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/380-S/18964.

DOCUMENT S/18965

Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*6 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the allegations in the letter from the Iranian Chargé d'affaires a.i., as contained in document S/18895, issued on 4 June 1987, included many falsifications and distortions of the truth. The Iranian régime has not put forward any constructive proposals relating to the exchange of prisoners of war. The Iranian representative who attended the twenty-fifth Red Cross conference at Geneva referred to the Iranian régime's agreement to a resumption of activity by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Iran for the purpose of monitoring the conditions of Iraqi prisoners of war and raised a few ideas, which he referred to as "prisoner exchange initiatives", based on the Iranians' notion of a numerical exchange and the exclusion of certain prisoners from the exchange procedure.

The return to Iran of the Red Cross mission came as a result of international pressure and the condemnation, expressed by all international humanitarian circles, of this barbaric régime's inhuman practices towards Iraqi prisoners of war. In this connection, we would like to affirm that Iraq has not rejected any practical proposal for an exchange of prisoners in conformity with the Geneva Convention of 1949' and international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18966*

Letter dated 6 July from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 July 1987*]

Pursuant to my letter dated 30 June 1987 [*S/18956*] concerning the consequences of the Iraqi chemical attack on 28 June against civilians at Sardasht in West Azarbaijan province, I have the honour to inform you that according to the most recent reports, the number of those martyred as a result of the deplorable Iraqi attack has reached 35.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is greatly surprised that despite the great number of civilian casualties of this abominable Iraqi act, the Security Council has failed to take a definite position on the subject.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/382-S/18966.

DOCUMENT S/18967*

Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 July 1987*]

Pursuant to my letter dated 6 July 1987 [*S/18966*] concerning the casualties of the Iraqi chemical attack which took place on 28 June, I have the honour and indeed the sad duty to inform you that the number of martyrs of the said attack has now risen to 60.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/384-S/18967.

DOCUMENT S/18968*

Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 July 1987*]

I wish to inform you of the new plan, which is being implemented by the Israeli occupation authorities, to seize control of the groundwater resources in the occupied Arab territories, particularly in the area of Bethlehem. It was recently revealed that one stage in this plan provides for a well to be dug, to a depth of 1,000 metres, in an area south-east of Bethlehem and for the ground water to be pumped to the western half of the occupied city of Jerusalem and the Israeli settlement colonies in that area. The Israeli water company, Mekorot, has signed a contract with an American technology and energy company called Moriah for execu-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/385-S/18968.

tion of the project, which will enable the Israeli occupation authorities to pump a quantity of 18 million cubic metres of water each year.

This project, which was broached two years ago, enjoys strong support from the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, which controls the water authority, and the Israeli Minister of Defence recently approved implementation of the plan.

In this connection, I should like to draw your attention to the following facts.

1. The Israeli action is part of a major plan, the object of which is to gain control over all sources of fresh surface and groundwater in those Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967. Official Israeli assessments indicate that 42 per cent of the fresh water pumped out in the occupied territories each year goes to the Israeli settlement colonies in the occupied territories, where it is used for irrigation and drinking.

2. Israel is digging wells in the areas where groundwater flows towards the Jordan Valley (east of the watershed in the occupied West Bank) in an attempt to consume and deplete those resources and to preserve groundwater resources in the areas where water flows towards the Mediterranean Sea (west of the watershed in the occupied West Bank), most of which have been under its control since 1948.

3. The Israeli action will result in harm being done to the water resources and wells feeding the Bethlehem area, which do not extend far below the surface of the earth. The planned Israeli wells are to be dug to a depth of up to 1,000 metres below the surface, with the result that domestic consumption of water for the population of Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur and neighbouring villages, as well as a part of the Hebron area, will be adversely affected. Furthermore, damage will be done to agriculture and the various sectors of the Arab population's economy.

4. The Israeli plan constitutes a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention of 1907[6] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] with respect to the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power.

5. The Israeli plan constitutes a violation of the purposes and objectives of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972,[7] endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1972, and of the World Charter for Nature, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 37/7 on 28 October 1982.

6. The Israeli plan constitutes a crude challenge to the following General Assembly and Security Council resolutions:

(*a*) Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, particularly paragraph 8;

(*b*) General Assembly resolution 38/144 of 19 December 1983, relating to permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including water and water resources;

(*c*) General Assembly resolutions 41/63 A to G of 3 December 1986.

7. The plan is also incompatible with the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session in Nairobi. The Council adopted a decision, on 19 June 1987, on the deteriorating environmental situation in the occupied territories and drew attention to the seizure of water resources by the occupation authorities and the negative consequences of that action for the environment.

In view of the implications and the dangers arising from implementation of this plan and in the light of the consistent and principled position of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in such matters concerning the rights and interests of the people in the occupied portion of our country, we request your immediate and direct intervention to halt these arbitrary Israeli measures.

While vigorously protesting these Israeli violations, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reserves its right to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened at some time in the future to examine the negative economic, political and legal implications of the Israeli plan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18969

Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18954, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra on 29 June 1987, using long-range artillery. The shelling caused damage to houses and property belonging to civilian citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18970

Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[7 July 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued by the Soviet Government on 3 July 1987 concerning the worsening situation in the region of the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) R. TIMERBAEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government of 3 July 1987

There has recently been a dangerous increase in tension in the Persian Gulf. There has been a sharp increase in the number of warships—including those of States located thousands of miles from this important area—plying international waters traditionally used for trade and peaceful transportation. The continuation of the long and senseless war between Iran and Iraq is in fact helping to make the situation worse. As a result, events there are approaching a danger line beyond which the regional conflict runs the risk of developing into an international crisis situation.

It is absolutely clear that unless these processes are stopped and controlled in time, they might turn into a serious threat to international peace and security, even if that is not the wish or intention of the States involved. Such a course of events causes legitimate concern among the entire international community. Likewise it cannot but cause concern also to the Soviet Union, which is located in direct proximity to the expanding seat of conflict.

Such being the case, there is a pressing need to adopt urgent and effective measures to promote a drastic reduction of tension in the region of the Persian Gulf and a quick end to the Iran-Iraq war. It is a question of taking steps really intended to bring about a genuine attainment of those aims. Pseudo-measures supposedly motivated by concern for the safety of shipping or for "ensuring stabilization" in the Persian Gulf, but in reality prompted by selfish, egoistic designs, are absolutely inadmissible. It is precisely this sort of action that is now being taken by the United States, which would like to exploit the present alarming situation in the region of the Persian Gulf in order to realize its long-harboured ambition to establish military and political hegemony in this strategically important area of the world that Washington is trying to present as a sphere of American "vital interests".

Such is the real explanation for the United States policy of building up its military presence, although it is trying to cover this up with the stock argument about the existence of a "Soviet threat".

There are only a few naïve people who are still prepared to believe such allegations, which serve only as a smoke-screen for the expansionist plans and actions of the United States. As to the few Soviet warships in the Persian Gulf to which references are made in Washington, they have to stay in the Gulf for they accompany Soviet merchant ships; they have nothing to do with the heightening of tension in the region. Moreover, as is well known, the Soviet ships were sent to the Gulf at the request and with the knowledge of littoral States.

Given the need for radical measures to improve the situation in the region, the Soviet Government suggests that all warships of States not situated in the region should be promptly withdrawn from the Gulf, and that Iran and Iraq, for their part, should refrain from actions that would threaten international shipping. Such measures, taken in the context of a comprehensive settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, would help calm the situation and eliminate the threat of military tension spreading from this hotbed.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its principled position of support for a quick end to the Iran-Iraq war and for the settlement of contentious issues between Iraq and Iran at the table of political negotiations, not on the battlefield. In this connection, we attach particular importance to the current political efforts within the framework of the United Nations aimed at directing the Iran-Iraq conflict towards a peaceful solution. Together with the other members of the Security Council, we call for effective measures to that end and, specifically, for an immediate cease-fire, the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the withdrawal of all troops to the internationally recognized borders without delay.

The Secretary-General can play a major role in achieving a just settlement acceptable to both sides. The Soviet Union supports the peace-making mission of the Secretary-General and is calling on all other States to render all possible assistance with a view to its successful accomplishment.

Because of the critical nature of the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf and the need for a quick end to the Iran-Iraq conflict, all States must pursue a policy of truly constructive action—a policy prompted by the supreme interests of preserving peace and effectively strengthening international security—and must not practise "gunboat diplomacy".

The Soviet Union is ready to co-operate with all those who really share these aims.

DOCUMENT S/18971

Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 July 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 20 June 1987 the Iraqi forces of aggression broke the safety and freedom of navigation that had prevailed in the Persian Gulf for a short period of time. At 0445 hours on 20 June a Liberian tanker was targeted by an Iraqi air-to-surface missile. The tanker was en route from Larak to Boushehr.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18972*

Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to document S/18845, in which the representative of the Kabul régime hypocritically expressed concern over the situation of Afghan refugees in neighbouring countries and levelled some ridiculous and unfounded allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour to bring the following clarifications to the attention of the international community.

Owing to the prevailing circumstance of foreign occupation as well as brutal suppression by the Kabul régime, a significant percentage of the whole population of Afghanistan have had to flee their country involuntarily. A large number of them have naturally taken refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where they are treated as guests who can leave whenever they choose to do so.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [*UNHCR*] is in full contact with Afghan refugees in Iran and conducts on-site reviews. A glance at several UNHCR reports on the condition of Afghan refugees clearly demonstrates that calls and empty proposals by the representative of Kabul contained in his letters of 26 March 1987 [*S/18763*] and 1 May 1987 [*S/18845*] would be viewed by Afghan people as nothing but an unsuccessful propaganda attempt designed to secure much-needed credibility and legitimacy for the so-called Government of Afghanistan, in an obvious misuse of the United Nations forum.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully prepared to continue rendering assistance to and to co-operate further with UNHCR and other competent international organizations in order to ascertain the living conditions as well as the wishes of the Afghan refugees.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/389-S/18972.

DOCUMENT S/18973*

Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that in continuation of the abominable Iraqi chemical bombardments of Iranian territory, on 29 June 1987, at 2000 hours (local time), two Iraqi

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/397-S/18973.

helicopters dropped chemical bombs in the area of Sardasht, wounding two people. Also, on 1 July, at 2215 hours (local time), the enemy fired two artillery chemical shells containing nerve gas at the Baneh area, injuring 10 people, while on 11 July, at 0900 hours (local time), Iraqi war-planes chemically bombarded the Piranshahr-Sardasht road.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18974

Letter dated 12 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18969, I have the honour to inform you that on 7 July 1987 the Iranian armed forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in the town of Abu Al-Khasib (Basra) with long-range artillery, damaging houses and other private property.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18976*

Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 July 1987*]

I have the honour to forward a copy of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 7 July 1987, with the request that it be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 7 July 1987

A meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York on 7 July 1987 in order to hear a statement by Mr. Jorge Eduardo Ritter, Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations, regarding the situation created in Panama as a result of the resolution issued by the United States Senate on 25 June 1987.

In this respect, the meeting recalled that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in 1986, and at the Special Ministerial Meeting of its Co-ordinating Bureau, held at Georgetown in March 1987, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had expressed its "total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to secure full compliance by the United States with the Panama Canal Treaties" [*see S/18935, annex I, para. 86*] and had "condemned the campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the United States in alliance with reactionary opposition elements, with the aim of destabilizing the country, blocking the full reversion of the Panama Canal to Panamanian property and control in 1999, neutralizing the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Panama and its participation in the Contadora Group, as well as discrediting its international banking centre" [*ibid., para. 87*].

The meeting deplored the fact that the campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama had not ceased and that the above-mentioned concurrent resolution, strongly rejected by the Panamanian Government, had raised concerns in Panama with regard to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/400-S/18976.

full compliance with the Canal Treaties by the Government of the United States. It noted that the resolution represented new efforts to destabilize the country.

The meeting reaffirmed the commitment of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to a system of international relations based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, justice and co-operation among all States.

The meeting stressed the Movement's firm support for Panama's rights over the Canal and for its efforts to secure the compliance of the United States with the treaties. It reiterated its condemnation of the campaign of defamation against high-ranking authorities of the Republic of Panama. The meeting reaffirmed that any measures that might endanger full compliance with the Canal treaties should be avoided and called for an immediate cessation of the defamatory campaign against Panamanian authorities.

The meeting further reaffirmed that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to. It reiterated that violation of these principles was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with the decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and was injustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances.

DOCUMENT S/18977

Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*15 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our earlier letters concerning attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being that contained in document S/18974, I have the honour to inform you that on 11 July 1987 the armed forces of the Iranian régime shelled the villages of Dira and Kuduri (Qal'at Diza district, Sulaymaniyah governorate) with long-range artillery, wounding seven civilians including three women.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18978*

Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 July 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration concerning the Middle East adopted on 13 July 1987 at Copenhagen by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. Munk RASMUSSEN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 member States of the European Community

1. *The Arab-Israeli conflict*

The Twelve noted the positive welcome given to their declaration of 23 February in favour of an international peace conference on the Middle East [*see S/18718*]. As a suitable framework for the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned, such a conference seemed to them at present the only formula which would allow the peace process in the region to move forward. They expressed the hope that conditions allowing an international peace conference to be held can be established rapidly upon the basis of an agreeement between the parties to it.

For their part, the Twelve have followed developments in the area closely and have decided to pursue, both via the presidency and bilaterally, their contacts at all levels with all the interested parties in order to contribute to the search for a just, global and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian problem, in accordance with the 1980 Venice declaration [*S/14009*].

The Twelve recalled their commitment to respect for human rights in the occupied territories. They agreed that the deterioration of the economic and social situation in these territories, as well as in the region as a whole, threatens to complicate the search for peace. For this reason, the Twelve will continue to contribute to economic and social development, although this cannot be a substitute for a political solution.

2. *The Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the Gulf*

The Twelve remain deeply concerned by the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They note the Venice Economic Summit declaration on

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/401-S/18978.

the war and freedom of navigation in the Gulf issued on 9 June 1987 [*S/18912, annex*].

They recall their previous declarations on the conflict in which they expressed their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and their frequent appeals to the parties to respect Security Council resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986). They once more wish to emphasize the necessity to end this cruel war, and they welcome new international efforts, in particular in the Security Council, to ensure that both parties will respect a cease-fire and put an end to the war on the basis of a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement.

The Twelve re-emphasize their previous positions, notably concerning respect for the laws governing armed conflict, in particular attacks on towns and the use of chemical weapons, on the risk of the conflict spreading to neighbouring States, on the threat to the freedom of navigation in the Gulf and on the threat to regional and international peace and security.

3. *Lebanon*

The Twelve expressed their profound concern about the continuation of violence in Lebanon, recently highlighted once again by the assassination of the Lebanese Prime Minister, by further hostage-taking and by the escalation of killings in south Lebanon.

They expressed once again the hope that all interested parties would show moderation in order to allow the political dialogue to recommence with a view to national reconciliation based on respect for the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The Twelve reaffirmed their support for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and urged that it be allowed to fulfil its mandate, in the best possible security conditions for its members.

Finally, the Twelve expressed their condemnation of the continuing detention of hostages and victims of kidnapping in Lebanon.

DOCUMENT S/18980*

Letter, dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 July 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration concerning Afghanistan adopted on 13 July 1987 at Copenhagen by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. Munk RASMUSSEN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 member States of the European Community

The Twelve have examined the situation in Afghanistan. They noted that the latest round of proximity talks in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan had produced no results.

They reaffirmed their belief that the rapid withdrawal of Soviet troops according to an irrevocable timetable remains the essential pre-condition if this long conflict is to be brought to an end. For the Twelve, Afghanistan represents a concrete test of Soviet good will.

A political solution must guarantee the Afghan people's right to self-determination, allow the return of the refugees and re-establish Afghanistan's status as a genuinely independent and non-aligned country.

The Twelve reaffirm their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his special representative. They continue to support the moderate and reasonable position of Pakistan.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/403-S/18980.

DOCUMENT S/18981

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*15 July 1987*]

The attached letter dated 14 July 1987 was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request made therein, the text of the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 July 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of 13 July 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement dated 13 July 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 13 July issued a statement clarifying the stand of the Government on practical measures to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula and firmly ensure its position.

To convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone is an urgent task directly related to a global peace.

This task of the times is confronted with a grave difficulty due to the United States and the south Korean authorities that are directly responsible for the removal of the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula. The United States has systematically shipped into south Korea all types of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery up to this day since it started arming its forces present in south Korea with nuclear weapons in July 1957. Over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of different types are now deployed in south Korea and new nuclear storages are under construction at many places. A large number of means of nuclear delivery F-4 fighter-bombers with over 1,000 kilometres of operational radius are also deployed there.

In recent period, too, the United States rulers, openly raving about "nuclear attack" on our Republic, are continually introducing and deploying in south Korea all types of nuclear warheads and means of their delivery including medium-range nuclear missiles and, at the same time, stepping up, together with south Korean authorities, nuclear war preparations at the final stage.

The Japanese "self-defence forces" are taking part in adventurous military operations of the United States under different pretexts, and the Japanese territory is used as their base.

The United States and the south Korean authorities of late agreed to mass new aggression forces in south Korea on an extensive scale under the cloak of "safe hosting of the Olympics".

All facts show that nuclear war may break out any moment on the Korean peninsula.

In view of their number and capacity, it is clear that nuclear weapons and means of their delivery deployed in south Korea are not simply directed against the northern half of our Republic alone. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will easily expand into a global thermonuclear war. The danger of outbreak of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not a hypothesis but has become a reality. Such developments demand that the United States and other nuclear-weapon-possessing countries take practical measures to prevent the danger of nuclear war and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

If a nuclear-free peace zone is established on the Korean peninsula, this will remove the danger of nuclear war and military confrontation from this region and create a favourable situation for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and, further, contribute to preventing a nuclear conflict and preserving and consolidating peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement dated 23 June 1986 [*see S/18191, annex*] solemnly declared that it would refrain from the testing production, storage and introduction of nuclear weapons and would not allow the establishment of all military bases including foreign nuclear bases or the passage of foreign nuclear weapons through its territory, sky and sea, in order to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people have made all consistent efforts to remove the root cause of nuclear war and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, the United States and south Korean authorities, the parties concerned, have shown no response, but have further increased the danger of nuclear war.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarifies the stand of the Government of the Republic on practical measures to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and firmly guarantees its position as follows.

First, the United States Government should take practical steps to commit itself to stop the introduction of new nuclear weapons and means of their delivery into south Korea, completely withdraw all the already introduced nuclear weapons and cancel all operational plans relating to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. The United States attitude toward the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula will be a yardstick in judging its stand on peace and security in this region.

Secondly, the Japanese Government should work to prevent its territory from being used as a nuclear sortie base, relay base and supply base of other countries against the Korean peninsula.

Thirdly, all countries possessing nuclear weapons must stop all military actions which may cause a nuclear war in and around the Korean peninsula and refrain from threatening the Korean peninsula with nuclear weapons.

Fourthly, the south Korean authorities must withdraw from their area nuclear weapons and means of their delivery, all military bases including nuclear bases of other countries, refrain from the introduction and storage of nuclear weapons and their development and possession, and must not allow the passage of nuclear weapons of other countries through their territory in the future.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a non-nuclear State and party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, expresses the hope that all countries, nuclear-possessing countries in particular, will take effective steps to ensure and guarantee the nuclear-free peace position of the Korean peninsula in order to prevent the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear war site and the embroilment of Asia and the rest of the world in a nuclear holocaust.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express the conviction that Governments, political parties and public organizations of socialist and non-aligned countries, and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-war, peace organizations, fighting organizations and peace champions and people of all strata of all countries will direct deep attention to the situation of the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is increasing and continue to voice full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

DOCUMENT S/18982*

Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*16 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honur to attach a copy of the article entitled "Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb" which appeared

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/404-S/18982.

in the Sunday, 17 May 1987, edition of the British weekly *The Observer*.[8] According to the article, the Iranian régime is continuing to buy uranium from the Rossing mine, in which the Iranian Government has a 10 per cent shareholding, situated in Namibian territory occupied by the South African racist régime.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18984*

Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 July 1987*]

I have the honour and the very sad duty to inform you that one of the civilian victims of the criminal Iraqi chemical attack on Sardasht on 28 June 1987 died at a military hospital in Madrid because of the severity of his respiratory injuries. The victim, Qader Karim-Vahed, was one of eight victims of the chemical bombardment under treatment at the hospital in Madrid. The eight include Mr. Karim-Vahed's wife, who is also severely injured, as well as a mother and her two small children.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/405-S/18984.

DOCUMENT S/18985*

Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 July 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 8 June 1987 [*S/18904*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents of violations of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 7 and 10 July.

On 7 July, at 0530 hours (Pakistan standard time), several Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace and dropped five bombs in the village of Gabrai in Bajaur Agency. As a result, one woman, one man and three children were killed and two men were injured.

On 10 July, between 1300 hours and 1855 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 20 rounds of artillery which landed in the area of Ghakhai in Bajaur Agency. As a result, one child, a Pakistan national, was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 16 July, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/406-S/18985.

DOCUMENT S/18986*

Letter dated 17 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 July 1987*]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the sad news that a thirteen-year-old girl, injured in the Iraqi chemical attack on Sardasht on 28 June 1987, died in a Rome hospital on the morning of 16 July.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is certain that if the Security Council and indeed the international community had been more firm and definitive in their reaction to the repeated Iraqi crimes of the use of chemical weapons, the Iraqi régime would have abandoned this deplorable tactic, which is claiming the lives of an increasing number of human beings.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/408-S/18986.

DOCUMENT S/18988

Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 15 July 1987 two passenger planes of the Islamic Republic of Iran were threatened by United States warships in the Persian Gulf.

At 1100 and 1104 hours on 15 July, two passenger planes carrying Iranian pilgrims to Makkah (Iran Air flights Nos. 1251 and 1253) via air canal G 53 towards Bahrain received several warnings from United States warships present in the area.

The threat posed against the passenger planes constitutes a flagrant violation of the norms and principles of international law. Under the present circumstances, such irresponsible and provocative behaviour is a clear indication of foreign interference in the area, designed by the United States to escalate tension in the Persian Gulf.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18989

Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the repeated bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the aggressor Iranian régime, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18982, I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the Iranian aggressor have perpetrated the following criminal acts.

1. On 13 July 1987, the armed forces of the Iranian aggressor shelled residential neighbourhoods in the

town of Abu al-Khasib (Basra governorate) with long-range artillery, damaging houses and civilian property.

2. On 14 July the Iranian forces shelled residential neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the town of al-Qurna (Basra governorate) with long-range artillery, wounding a child and damaging houses and civilian property.

3. On 16 July the Iranian armed forces shelled the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery, wounding three people and damaging houses and civilian property.

4. On 18 July the Iranian armed forces shelled the residential neighbourhoods of the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery. This enemy shelling wounded four civilians, including one woman, and damaged houses and civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18990

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 12 January to 24 July 1987

[*Original: English*]
[*24 July 1987*]

INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 594 (1987) of 15 January 1987, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*] for a further interim period of six months and twelve days, until 31 July 1987. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 [*S/12611*], approved by resolution 426 (1978); called upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

2. As of July 1987, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

Fiji		
HQ UNIFIL	6	
Infantry battalion	614	
Military police company	7	627
Finland		
HQ UNIFIL	15	
Infantry battalion	504	
Military police company	9	528
France		
HQ UNIFIL	32	
Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company, bomb disposal detachment)	479	
Military police company	10	521
Ghana		
HQ UNIFIL	27	
Infantry battalion	836	
Engineer company	60	
Military police company	10	933
Ireland		
HQ UNIFIL	12	
Infantry battalion	649	
HQ Camp Command	71	
Military police company	13	745
Italy		
HQ UNIFIL	4	
Helicopter unit	44	48
Nepal		
HQ UNIFIL	11	
Infantry battalion	834	
Military police company	5	850
Norway		
HQ UNIFIL	34	
Infantry battalion	655	
Maintenance company	175	
Military police company	17	881
Sweden		
HQ UNIFIL	8	
Logistic battalion	629	
Military police company	8	645
TOTAL		5 778

The deployment of UNIFIL as of July 1987 is shown on the annexed map.

3. In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 74 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. They manned

the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line and a post at Chateau de Beaufort. They also maintained a mobile team at Tyre and operated seven mobile teams in the UNIFIL area. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon [*OGL*] and are under the operational control of the Commander of UNIFIL, Major-General Gustav Hägglund.

4. The Lebanese army unit serving with UNIFIL maintained a strength of 128 all ranks. The bulk of the unit was stationed in Tyre, and small elements were stationed in Arzun, Al Yatun and Qana. It is with regret that I have to report the murder by unknown assailants, on 24 June, of the Lebanese army captain who served in Tyre as liaison officer to UNIFIL.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL was provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineer company and the Italian helicopter unit, as well as certain civilian sections (notably those responsible for communications and vehicle maintenance). The Foreign Minister of France has informed me of his Government's decision to withdraw during 1987 the explosive ordnance detachment which forms part of the French composite battalion and is responsible for mine clearing and the defusion or destruction of explosives and ordnance. I have contacted other Governments contributing troops to UNIFIL about the replacement of this important unit and I hope that this will be arranged shortly.

6. During the reporting period, the Force Commander continued to implement a number of measures which had been decided on in late 1986 and early 1987 in order to enhance the Force's effectiveness and improve the security of its personnel. Amongst these was the introduction of revised Standing Operating Procedures designed to ensure both that the tasks assigned to individual units are realistic and practicable in the prevailing circumstances in southern Lebanon and that those tasks are carried out in as uniform a manner as possible by all units in the Force. Minor changes were made in the sectors assigned to each battalion, in the light of experience gained after the major redeployment which had taken place at the end of 1986. The Force Commander continued to take all possible measures, within the resources available, to improve the physical security of the positions occupied by the Force. The crash programme initiated in 1986 has now become a continuing programme, to which I have instructed General Hägglund to give high priority. Progress was also made in rendering operational the composite mechanized company which has been established as the Force Mobile Reserve of UNIFIL [*see S/18581, para. 9*]. On 1 June 1987, the first elements of this unit moved into their new quarters at position 1-15 near Qana. It comprises Fijian, Finnish, Ghanaian, Irish and Nepalese elements. A Norwegian component will shortly be added to it, with the result that all six infantry battalions will be represented. The Government of Finland has generously agreed to add eleven armoured personnel carriers to its contingent-owned equipment and to make these vehicles available for use by the Force Mobile Reserve. Efforts are being made to arrange for the addition of the six remaining armoured vehicles required to bring the unit's vehicle holdings up to strength.

7. UNIFIL has had increasing difficulty in obtaining the land and buildings it needs, for example for the establishment of new positions. Under arrangements made when the Force was set up, UNIFIL rents these directly from the owners to whom the rent due is then paid by the Lebanese authorities. Since no payments have been made since 1984, landowners have become reluctant to make additional land and buildings available to the Force, and some of those with whom rental agreements already exist are pressing UNIFIL to vacate their premises because of the non-payment of the rent to which they are entitled. I have raised this matter with the Lebanese authorities and I hope that the problem will be solved soon.

8. During the period under review, five members of the Force lost their lives. A French soldier was killed in an explosion while defusing a roadside device. Two Ghanaians, an Irish, and a Norwegian soldier died as a result of accidents or from other causes. In addition, six soldiers were wounded by hostile action. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 144 members of the Force have died, 58 of them as a result of firing and mine or bomb explosions, 61 in accidents and 25 from other causes. More than 200 have been wounded by firing or mine/bomb explosions.

Situation in the UNIFIL area

9. The situation in the UNIFIL area remained essentially unchanged. Israel continued to maintain in southern Lebanon its "security zone", which is manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the so-called "South Lebanon Army" (SLA). The boundaries of the "security zone" have not been defined but are in effect determined by the forward positions of the IDF and the SLA. The "security zone" includes the area adjacent to the international border, parts of the Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors, the Norwegian battalion sector and sizeable areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of operation. Within the battalion sectors mentioned, the IDF and the SLA maintained a total of 19 positions, of which 17 were manned permanently. During the reporting period, a position south of Kaoukaba was vacated and two new positions were established, one north of Bayt Yahun and the other south-west of At Tiri. Of three adjacent positions south of Brashit only one is now in use. IDF personnel have been observed in SLA positions on numerous occasions and the two forces often operate together. During the reporting period, there appeared to be a general increase in IDF strength in the "Security zone", notably at the IDF position overlooking the Akiya Bridge in the Finnish sector.

10. Armed resistance groups continued to launch frequent operations against the IDF and the SLA using small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, rockets and mortars, as well as roadside bombs. UNIFIL recorded 5 such operations in the second half of January, 5 in February, 12 in March, 9 in April, 7 in May, 7 in June, and 11 in the first half of July 1987. Many more operations were reported from those parts of the "security zone" where UNIFIL is not deployed. In the UNIFIL area, most of the resistance operations were limited in scope and involved mainly the laying of mines and small ambushes. But there were also a number of larger, coordinated attacks, which were undertaken by groups of up to about 150 men and included increasingly accurate

mortar fire on IDF/SLA positions. The most serious of these incidents are described in the paragraphs that follow.

11. About half of the resistance operations recorded by UNIFIL were directed against two adjacent "security zone" positions on Tallet Huqban which overlook the villages of Kafra and Yatar in the Nepalese battalion sector. The personnel in those positions fired frequently at civilian as well as UNIFIL targets within their range. Three civilians were killed and four wounded and two Nepalese soldiers of UNIFIL were also wounded by such firing. The situation in that part of the UNIFIL area remained very tense throughout the reporting period; most of the inhabitants of Kafra and Yatar have left their villages and those that remain in Yatar require UNIFIL escort to travel to and from the village. Similarly, UNIFIL provides escorts for people working in the fields in that area. A particularly serious incident took place on 13 June, when several small groups of armed elements in a co-ordinated operation ambushed an SLA convoy on its way from Tallet Huqban to Sribbin. Three SLA personnel were killed and several others wounded. Subsequently, the armed elements surrounded and disarmed the UNIFIL sentries at post 5-24 A, checkpoint outside Haris. The items taken from the sentries were returned later that day.

12. Another troubled area was the triangle between Akiya Bridge, Qabrikha and Ett Taibe in the Finnish battalion sector. In addition to roadside bombs, mortar attacks and ambushes, co-ordinated ground attacks on IDF and SLA positions were carried out on 16 January and during the night of 17/18 April. The latter incident began in the evening of 17 April, when the IDF and SLA positions near Akiya Bridge came under mortar fire from north of the Litani. The IDF reinforced the positions, returned fire with tanks, artillery and mortars and deployed helicopter gunships. Later in the night, the two positions again came under mortar fire, as did an SLA position at Al Qantarah. Shortly thereafter, approximately 60 armed elements launched a ground attack on the latter position. The attackers were repelled and suffered casualties. At about the same time, a civilian vehicle approached the Akiya Bridge from the North. The two Finnish sentries on duty at the UNIFIL checkpoint there tried to warn the vehicle off because of the heavy firing in the area. However, the occupants of the vehicle, who turned out to be armed elements, overpowered and disarmed the sentries. They took them to a nearby Finnish position where the troops were in shelters because of the firing. Using the sentries as hostages, the armed elements disarmed the troops. Finally they withdrew, taking with them 16 rifles and 2 military radios as well as money and other personal effects. Most of these items were subsequently returned.

13. The IDF and the SLA fired frequently from their positions or when on patrol in the "security zone", making movement within the range of their weapons very hazardous. As already mentioned, the people in the Kafra/Yatar area were particularly harassed by such firing. When attacked, the IDF and the SLA generally responded with heavy shelling from tanks and mortars as well as from Israeli artillery located in the "security zone". In addition, Israeli helicopter gunships were deployed. On a number of occasions fire was directed at inhabited areas in retaliation for an attack. On 28 January a man was killed in Brashit, and on 19 March a young boy in Kafra was seriously injured by such firing.

14. A new development during the reporting period was the movement of IDF patrols forward of the "security zone" into the UNIFIL area, bypassing UNIFIL positions. On a number of occasions this led to clashes with armed elements from nearby villages who mobilized to confront the IDF patrols when their presence became known. The following such incidents were reported by UNIFIL.

(*a*) On 28 March, an IDF patrol moved to the vicinity of Zibqin in the Nepalese battalion sector, where it was confronted by armed elements. An exchange of fire ensued, in which three of the armed elements were killed and five Israeli soldiers were wounded. Subsequently, a tense confrontation developed between UNIFIL and armed elements wishing to pass checkpoints 5-5 and 5-6 to join the fight against the IDF. Tension was eventually defused through negotiation.

(*b*) A similar confrontation was averted on 29 June, when a UNIFIL patrol encountered a group of Israeli soldiers who had set up an ambush on a road north of Majdal Silm in the Irish battalion sector. The UNIFIL patrol deployed and called in reinforcements which arrived within a few minutes. At this point, the Israeli soldiers withdrew.

(*c*) In the early hours of 2 July, an IDF patrol was confronted by armed elements south of Frun in the Finnish battalion sector. Following an exchange of fire, wounded were reported on both sides.

(*d*) A very serious confrontation developed on 6 July, following reports that an IDF patrol had moved to a hill feature west of Yatar, in the Nepalese battalion sector. From 0815 hours local time, armed men began to arrive from the direction of Siddiqin; they broke through UNIFIL checkpoint 5-5 and deployed near position 5-6 whence they began to fire. An intensive exchange ensued which lasted until late in the evening and covered the area between position 5-6 and the villages of Kafra and Yatar. In addition to automatic weapons, the armed elements, whose number reached about 150, used mortars and rocket-propelled grenades. The IDF employed helicopter gunships, tanks, artillery and mortars. In the course of the day, armed elements made several attempts to enter position 5-6 and in the late afternoon a strong group of men forced its way inside and fired from the position at the Israeli helicopters. The Deputy Force Commander went to the scene with reinforcements but was held up by the heavy firing. With the help of local leaders of the Amal Movement, the armed elements were persuaded to leave the position at 2100 hours.

(*e*) The next morning, the IDF/SLA operated again in the Yatar/Kafra area, supported by helicopter gunships. They were again engaged by armed elements. Sporadic firing continued until the evening, including artillery, tank and mortar fire, which forced the Nepalese troops in position 5-6 to move into their shelters. At 2130 hours local time, some 100 armed elements occupied the position again. The Force Commander gave orders to clear the position by force at first light but, following contacts with a local Amal leader, the armed elements left it before the order came into effect.

15. On 1 July, UNIFIL observed earthworks being built by an SLA working party on what was apparently

to become a new position on a hill some 1,200 metres forward of the present SLA position at Al Qantarah. After investigation, UNIFIL occupied the site without incident on the afternoon of 2 July. In subsequent contacts with the Israeli military authorities the Force Commander made it clear that he could not accept any extension of the Israeli "security zone" into the area at present controlled by UNIFIL and that he would set up a permanent UNIFIL position on the hill in question if this was necessary to prevent the establishment of an IDF/SLA position there. On 6 July, the IDF informed the Force Commander that they would not pursue their project, since UNIFIL intended to set up a position of its own on the hill.

16. The IDF and, more frequently, the SLA fired at or close to UNIFIL positions and vehicles on an almost daily basis. In a few cases, this happened at a time when the IDF/SLA were responding to attacks by armed elements. But in most cases the firing was both unprovoked and, apparently, deliberate. During the reporting period, three UNIFIL soldiers were wounded by such firing. In addition to the two mentioned in paragraph 11 above, a Nepalese soldier sustained injuries on 1 June, when a mortar round fired from inside the "security zone" hit UNIFIL position 5-14. In another serious incident, on 12 May, several rounds were fired from an Israeli tank at position 6-14C north of Majdal Silm. One round exploded inside the position, fortunately causing only material damage. UNIFIL protested about some 300 of these incidents to the Israeli military authorities and pressed them to honour repeated undertakings to put a halt to such actions.

17. There were also a number of incidents between UNIFIL and armed elements. These arose mainly from the denial of passage to armed persons at UNIFIL checkpoints, and they were most serious when this happened in the context of an operation against the IDF of the SLA (see paras. 11, 12 and 14 above). On 50 occasions during the reporting period, unidentified armed elements fired at or close to UNIFIL positions.

18. A very serious incident occurred in the early hours of 28 January, when a building in Tibnin which served as accommodation for 18 Irish soldiers was destroyed by explosive charges. Fortunately, some of the charges failed to go off, though two soldiers were injured. Despite immediate investigation, it has not been possible to determine who carried out this action.

19. The general decline of the Lebanese economy, including the rapid depreciation of the Lebanese pound and related price increases, has brought serious hardship to many families in the UNIFIL area. One result has been a rise in property crimes—robberies, burglaries, thefts—of which UNIFIL personnel have occasionally been the victims. On three occasions during the reporting period, unarmed military observers of OGL were robbed at gunpoint. A more serious incident, which had tragic consequences, took place on 20 May. In the early hours of that day, two men entered UNIFIL position 8-1 in Kafr Dunin, through a breach that had been made in the fence surrounding the position. Having removed a load of timber from the stores of the Ghanaian engineer company, they again entered the position but were spotted by a UNIFIL sentry who fired at them. Both intruders regrettably died from their wounds.

20. UNIFIL continued to co-operate with the Lebanese authorities, United Nations agencies and programmes, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations in extending humanitarian assistance to the local population. Co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator remained particularly close. In May, UNIFIL distributed some 1,000 tons of foodstuffs and a large amount of medicines, financed by various European organizations and shipped by sea to Tyre. As before, many Lebanese were treated at UNIFIL medical centres and some 3,600 at the UNIFIL hospital in Naqoura, including more than 200 in-patients.

21. From time to time, the families of prisoners known or believed to be held in a prison in El Khiam in the Israeli "security zone" have sought the help of UNIFIL in having the prisoners released or in obtaining permission to visit them or in simply discovering their fate. UNIFIL has been unable to assist these families, since the Israeli authorities profess total non-involvement with the prison and refer all such requests to the SLA, which has denied access to the prisoners not only to representatives of UNIFIL, but also to those of other international organizations, notably the International Committee of the Red Cross.

22. During the reporting period, the Lebanese authorities and a number of Lebanese personalities drew my attention to the damage that was being done to the archaeological site of Tyre because of the illegal excavation and sale of antiquities. It was recalled that reference had been made to this matter in Security Council resolution 459 (1979). The question was raised as to whether the mandate of UNIFIL could be extended in order to give it responsibility for protecting the antiquities of Tyre. I expressed my grave concern at the damage that was reportedly being done to the archaeological heritage in Tyre but had to point out that: (*a*) control of illegal digging was a police function which would not normally be undertaken by a peace-keeping force; (*b*) it would require much manpower at a time when UNIFIL was already stretched in carrying out the other functions entrusted to it by the Council; and (*c*) as most of the Tyre archaeological site was outside the current area of operation of UNIFIL, a geographical, as well as a functional, extension of its mandate would be required, which might not be acceptable to all the parties concerned. I have however instructed the Force Commander to discuss with the Lebanese authorities what UNIFIL might be able to do to help in this matter, without any change in its mandate and within its existing manpower and priorities.

Financial aspects

23. By section IV of its resolution 41/179 A of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,125,000 gross ($11,922,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 586 (1986). By its resolution 594 (1987) of 15 January 1987, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL to 31 July 1987. Should the Council decide to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during a six-month extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 41/

179 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. In the event that the current strength of the Force is increased or its mandate is extended beyond 31 January 1988, the Secretary-General will report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly during its forty-second session on the additional requirements needed for maintaining the Force.

24. In paragraph 25 of my last report [*S/18581*] I drew to the Council's attention the serious financial situation faced by the Force. I regret to have to report that the situation has not changed and, in fact, has continued to deteriorate. UNIFIL has always encountered difficulty in meeting its expenses, particularly as regards the reimbursement of troop costs at the full rate set by the General Assembly. This has been due to a shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account resulting from the non-payment of assessed contributions, in whole or in part, by certain Member States. In my last report, I mentioned that the United States Government has informed me that the Administration was seeking from Congress a supplemental appropriation of $21.6 million. The requested supplemental appropriation was not approved. Because substantial arrears due from various Member States remain unpaid, the accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account was estimated to have reached $281 million at the beginning of July 1987. Consequently, reimbursement to the troop-contributing Governments has continued at the reduced rate of $600 per person per month.

Observations

25. The situation in southern Lebanon has remained highly unstable. The refusal of Israel to withdraw completely and its insistence on maintaining the "security zone" continue to thwart efforts to start a process to restore international peace and stability in the area.

26. In the central part of the area of UNIFIL (and to the north of it) the various Lebanese resistance groups have intensified their campaign against the IDF and its Lebanese allies, who have often responded with great violence to attacks against their positions. The main sufferers from these hostilities have been the civilian population. Several villages in the area of UNIFIL have again become depopulated, their inhabitants living as refugees in villages further from the "security zone" or in Tyre. UNIFIL has continued to do all it can to protect civilians, in close co-operation with the local leaders.

27. UNIFIL has also been affected by these hostilities. In several cases, UNIFIL positions have been occupied by armed elements engaged in attacks against IDF/SLA positions and UNIFIL positions, especially in the Nepalese sector, continue to be the target of deliberate harassing fire by the IDF and more frequently by the SLA. They are also, on occasions, caught in cross-fire during armed exchanges between the IDF/SLA and resistance groups. Regrettably, one soldier was killed and six were wounded as a result of hostile action during the current mandate period. I would like, however, to point out that this is in sharp contrast to the 10 killed and 43 wounded in the period which ended on 19 January 1987.

28. The security measures and the new operating procedures introduced by the Force Commander have contributed significantly to the decline in casualties. But the need for the greatest vigilance remains: UNIFIL soldiers are carrying out their responsibilities in a highly volatile part of the world and there will be no relaxation in my efforts to enhance their security. I renew my appeal to all those involved in the hostilities in southern Lebanon to treat UNIFIL and its personnel with the respect due to those sent on a mission of peace at the request of the Lebanese Government and with the full backing of the international community, to help them fulfil their tasks and to do nothing which could put their lives at risk.

29. As for the Governments involved, their positions remain as I have described them in my last report [*ibid., paras. 30-32*]. As there has been no change in the position of the Government of Israel, it has again proved impossible to make progress towards implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which requires complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. It is also a matter of great regret that the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karame of Lebanon on 1 June 1987 has proved a major set-back to the hopes expressed in my last report that progress would be made towards national reconciliation in Lebanon.

30. In these circumstances—the continuing Israeli presence and the inability of the central Government of Lebanon to exercise effective authority—violence persists in the southern part of the country. In this very complicated situation, it remains exceedingly difficult for UNIFIL to carry out its task of preventing hostile activity and restoring international peace and security, without, from time to time, finding itself in confrontation with one or more of the parties. It is greatly to the credit of General Hägglund and those under his command that they have been able to prevent the violence from escalating.

31. In a letter dated 16 July 1987, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon has conveyed to me his authorities' request to extend UNIFIL for a further six months. The letter also says that the Lebanese authorities, in spite of the situation in southern Lebanon resulting from the continuing Israeli presence, are convinced that UNIFIL remains an essential element of stability and provides the best means of achieving peace and security in the area. For the reasons I have given in previous reports to the Council and especially to avoid a vacuum which could cause the present conflict to intensify and spread, I recommend that the Council accept the Lebanese authorities' request and renew the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1988.

32. I must again, however, draw to the Council's attention the demands that this recommendation implies for the Governments which contribute troops to UNIFIL. If it accepts the recommendation, the Council will be asking those Governments both to continue to send their personnel on a dangerous mission and to bear much of the cost of doing so. While again paying tribute to the unselfishness and dedication of the troop contributors who have responded so generously in the past to the Council's requests, I must underline the unfairness of a situation in which, because of past and present withholding by some Member States of their assessed contributions, those Governments do not receive the reimbursement which the General Assembly has decided they should receive.

33. Finally, I pay tribute to Major-General Gustav Hägglund, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command and control, both military and civilian, for the courage and determination with which they have faced another very difficult mandate period. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

ANNEX

[*Map: UNIFIL deployment as of July 1987. See end of volume.*]

DOCUMENT S/18991

Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1745 hours (local time) on 17 July the warplanes of the aggressor régime of Iraq bombarded villages in the vicinity of Sardasht, wounding 12 and causing the martyrdom of 3 people.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18992*

Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Iraqi pilot prisoners of war, dated 21 June 1987, addressed to you. The letter clearly reveals the Iraqi scheme of deploying chemical weapons against civilians in the face of the international body's acquiescence to repeated Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iranian troops.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 June 1987 from four Iraqi pilot prisoners of war to the Secretary-General

We wish to appreciate your humanitarian and serious measure of having an inspection carried out about the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war, as the result of which the Iraqi régime's extensive use of chemical weapons in the course of the imposed war was proved. This fact and the Security Council's statement were conspicuously reflected in mass media and international circles.

We, Iraqi pilots, have frequently been threatened and coerced by the unpopular régime of Iraq to carry out chemical bombardment on Iranian troops, and we hereby announce that the Iraqi régime, despite implicit international warning and repeated Iranian protests, resorts to various pretexts to heedlessly use chemical weapons. Therefore we Iraqi pilots declare that the Iraqi régime, through pressure and terror, wants to violate all international protocols. If international authorities do not pay adequate attention to this fact, we believe that the Iraqi régime will in the future embark on extensive use of chemical weapons against the civilian population in cities.

Therefore serious measures to exert pressure on Iraq by you and other international and legal authorities are called for. And Iraqi pilots (that we know them well) do not want to use chemical weapons; measures should be taken to put an end to suppressive acts in the Iraqi army.

On the other hand, we Iraqi pilots, who are the guests of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are ready to meet international officials to provide explanations about the use of chemical weapons.

(Signed) Flight Captain Bassel Yahya Soleiman

(Signed) Flight Captain Zahir Mohammad Said

(Signed) Flight Ist Lieutenant Abdol Karim Hossein Abdol Zazzagh

(Signed) Flight Ist Lieutenant Abdol Al Mohammad Fahd

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/415-S/18992.

DOCUMENT S/18993

Letter dated 22 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 July 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following a few months of propagandist activity and excitement on the part of the United States, the Security Council finally passed a resolution which, from the point of view of procedure and substance, suffers from fundamental defects and incongruities. The fact the the permanent members of the Council, under pressure from the United States, undertook behind closed doors to prepare a pre-determined prescription for the war without consulting not only the non-permanent members but even the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is a victim of Iraqi aggression and plays a decisive role in all aspects of the war, is in contravention of the norms of conduct of the Security Council and the United Nations. This mode of conduct by the Council led to a lack of even minimum balance in its resolution 598 (1987), which would have been necessary were this resolution to be used as a basis for future constructive activities. However, considering our confidence in your efforts, the details of the resolution, the text of which was officially handed to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 20 July 1987, will be carefully considered and the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be declared in detail. What should be a most important priority under present circumstances is the motive of the United States in so persistently following up this resolution. The present American Administration, in the wake of its domestic difficulties, was forced to repair its own fragile and critical situation by a series of propagandist activities. In addition, by strengthening its military presence in the Persian Gulf, the United States is in practice preparing itself for confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the widening of turbulence in the region.

It is a definite and undeniable fact that the Government of Kuwait, from the beginning of the imposed war—either in accordance with its own decision or under pressure—undertook to offer all-embracing support to the aggressor régime of Iraq. The Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait, in his last official and blatant statement of position on the part of his Government during this past week, clearly established the fact that his country continues to support Iraq in the war against Iran. It is also an undeniable and documented fact that all through the war Kuwait has continued its political, financial and logistical support and has allocated to Iraq a share of its oil revenues. Therefore, contrary to the claims of American authorities, Kuwaiti tankers carrying the American flag will in practice be carrying oil to the aggressor régime of Iraq. Obviously, as long as Iranian oil remains under threat from Iraq, Iran cannot allow the latter to receive, by means of Kuwaiti tankers under no matter what flag, the guaranteed amount of oil to strengthen its war machine. In other words, the oil cargo of these ships under the present circumstances constitutes contraband cargo.

The statement of the United States representative in the Security Council was clearly indicative of the misuse of resolution 598 (1987) by the United States Government for its own inimical purposes regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran. In view of this fact, your statement and those of other representatives indicated that this present resolution should not be a basis for any provocative measures on the part of any of the Members of the United Nations. Yet, the United States, disregarding the negative consequences of its actions, continues to strengthen its mililtary presence in the Persian Gulf and factually and openly continues to support Iraq.

In these critical moments when the United States had decided to become involved in a confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf, it is your responsibility—in accordance with your own declared positions, particularly your request dated 12 June 1986 and also with paragraph 5 of resolution 598 (1987), which the United States itself has sponsored and pushed for—to make all possible efforts to prevent further expansion and escalation of the crisis as well as the emergence of another confrontation that might spread the war to other areas.

As a first step, in view of your own expressed position and statements made by other members of the Council, it is expected that you will call upon the United States Government to halt immediately the expansion of its military presence in the Persian Gulf and to withdraw its support of the oil sold by Kuwait for the benefit of Iraq until such time as the Kuwaiti Government announces the termination of its political, financial and logistical support of Iraq. It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to oppose the expansionist and interventionist policies of the United States in the Persian Gulf so as to defend its revolution, independence and territorial integrity.

At this juncture, the responsibilities of countries that play a role in arming the Iraqi régime should also be considered. In particular, the Government of France, under whose presidency the resolution in question was issued, should be emphatically asked seriously and immediately to put an end to its overall policy of arming Iraq and more specifically to refrain from selling and providing arms that will mainly be used by Iraq to initiate, continue and widen the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Your success in this critical stage of the imposed war can open the way for resuming positive political efforts.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18995*

Letter dated 24 July from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and that of the membership of the Security Council and the General Assembly certain threatening and potentially dangerous statements against Cyprus made by the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Özal.

As reported by Reuters from Ankara on 23 July 1987, Mr. Özal accused the Government of Cyprus of arming Kurdish insurgents seeking autonomy in Turkey. He also claimed that certain subversive and separatist elements had been trained in the government-controlled areas of Cyprus and alleged that weapons seized from rebels in south-eastern Turkey had been sent there via "the Greek sector" of Cyprus. Özal's allegations followed Turkish press reports that "the rebel Palestinian guerrilla leader Abu Nidal had been training Greek Cypriot, Kurdish and Armenian fighters in the Troodos mountains of Cyprus". Finally, Mr. Özal is quoted by Reuters as saying:

> "I should warn those who support terror for their own political aims that they should not forget that terror is a weapon that backfires. Turkey will pursue this issue with great seriousness and will not let it drop."

Turkey—which invaded Cyprus in 1974 in violation of every norm and principle of international law and which continues to occupy nearly 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, flagrantly violating the human rights of the people of Cyprus—Turkey the aggressor has the audacity to accuse Cyprus of hosting and of aiding terrorists.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus denies categorically these malicious allegations as totally unfounded. Such accusations leave no doubt as to Ankara's true intentions of endeavouring to use the terrorism myth as a cover-up for possible new aggressive actions against the Republic of Cyprus. It is well known that in 1974 Ankara used the *coup d'état* staged against President Makarios as a pretext for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Today Turkey appears to be searching for new pretexts for the promotion of its expansionist and annexationist policies against Cyprus and its people.

Similar allegations made in the past, when Ankara falsely claimed that the government-controlled areas of Cyprus were being used for training "Armenian terrorists", were categorically rejected by the Cyprus Government as altogether unfounded (see S/15684 of 6 April 1983).

The United Nations, which was then called upon by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to make an on-the-spot investigation—which was carried out by the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*]—proved the utterly unfounded nature of the Turkish allegations. In successive reports to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, the Secretary-General specifically stated that "on the basis of its investigations, UNFICYP found no evidence of organized Armenian terrorist activity in the south of the island" (see S/15812, para. 42, S/16192, para. 43 and S/16596, para. 42).

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to express the earnest hope that you will follow this matter closely and that all necessary steps will be urgently taken to avert any developments that could gravely threaten peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean region.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Erato KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/999-S/18995.

DOCUMENT S/18996

Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*27 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to our many previous letters concerning attacks by the aggressive Iranian régime on strictly civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent of which was circulated as document S/18989, I have the honour to inform you that, on 23 July 1987, the armed forces of that régime shelled the residential quarters of Basra and Halabja (Sulaymaniyah governorate), wounding one person in the former and five people in the latter.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18997

Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 0905 hours (local time) on Thursday 23 July 1987, three Iraqi Mirage fighter planes bombarded the vicinity of Marivan, causing the martyrdom of three farmers and killing a number of cattle. On 25 July the Iraqi enemy violated the airspace over Bakhtaran and bombarded the village of Salehabad in Ilam, causing the martyrdom of three and wounding 12 people.

These recent attacks by the criminal régime of Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran simply represent a smirk by Iraq itself at resolution 598 (1987), which was passed following Iraqi efforts as well as those of its supporters.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18998

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*28 July 1987*]

The attached letter, dated 27 July 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of an official report of 27 July 1987 of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed official report, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Official report of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission

The Korean Armistice Agreement [*S/3079, appendix A*] was concluded with the objective of ensuring "a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved". To achieve this objective a Military Armistice Commission was established with the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the one hand and the United Nations Command side on the other hand.

The mission of the Military Armistice Commission is "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". For the performance of this mission six meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and six secretaries meetings were held last year and this year. Of these meetings 10 were called by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and 2 by the United Nations Command side. The statements made by the United Nations Command side at the meetings and its practical deeds saliently proved that it has no concern about the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, easing tension and preserving peace in Korea.

1. *Violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United Nations Command side*

The United Nations Command side has been committing ceaseless military provocations and hostilities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The number of criminal acts committed by the United Nations Command side in violation of the Armistice Agreement in the air, on the ground and at sea, which were protested by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, amounts to as many as 44,400-odd cases over the past one year alone (1 July 1986-30 June 1987).

(a) *Ground violations of the Armistice Agreement*

Paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement stipulates that "Neither side shall execute any hostile act within, from, or against the Demilitarized Zone", and paragraph 14 stipulates that "ground forces shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side".

The United Nations Command side committed innumerable criminal acts, gravely threatening the personal safety of the Korean People's Army soldiers and the inhabitants and destroying post buildings and houses of the people by firing heavy and automatic weapons at our posts in the Demilitarized Zone and peaceable populated areas in gross violation of the above requirement of the Armistice Agreement.

Between about 2000 hours and 2005 hours on 5 August 1986 south Korean army men suddenly fired scores of large-calibre machine-

gun shots from a place 1,250 metres south of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0527 and from a place 1,100 metres south of marker No. 0579 in the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front towards a post of the Korean People's Army opposite. This was a planned armed provocation seriously threatening the personal safety of the Korean People's Army men on their routine duty and destroying their post building. It became more clear later that they committed the military provocation in a planned way.

Around 1700 hours on 8 August, south Korean army men occupied their position stealthily under the command of an officer and fired scores of large-calibre machine-gun shots from the same place 1,250 metres south of military demarcation line marker No. 0527 towards the Korean People's Army post opposite in an attempt to inveigle our side into the provocation. When the Korean People's Army side showed no response they fired again scores of large-calibre machine-gun shots at about 1936 hours before fleeing.

At about 2035 hours on 9 August, south Korean army men fired scores of large-calibre machine-gun and automatic rifle shots from a place 1,200 metres south of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0579 in the Demilitarized Zone in the central part of the front towards a Korean People's Army post opposite.

At around 1950 hours on 19 August, south Korean army soldiers fired over 300 large-calibre machine-gun shots from a post located in the vicinity of Manu-ri in the lower reaches of Rimjin river towards the area of the Korean People's Army side opposite. The bullets fired by them went through walls and windows or farmhouses, endangering the personal safety and peaceable lives of the inhabitants there.

At about 1420 hours on 20 August, south Korean army men fired scores of automatic rifle shots from a place 500 metres east of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0056 in the demilitarized zone in the western part of the front towards a Korean People's Army post opposite, and at around 1830 hours they fired automatic weapon fire towards the Korean People's Army civil administration policemen on patrol, gravely endangering their personal safety and preventing them from performing their routine duty.

The south Korean army committed similar armed provocations on 10 occasions during only one month, August 1986.

New Year 1987 witnessed an increasing number of military provocations and criminal acts by the south Korean army.

South Korean army men fired several machine-gun shots from a place 700 metres east of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 1249 in the Demilitarized Zone in the eastern sector of the front at a Korean People's Army post at around 1445 hours on 16 March when the provocative "Team Spirit '87" combined military exercise was at its height, seriously threatening the personal safety of the Korean People's Army soldiers and destroying their post.

They perpetrated similar military provocations on 14 occasions in March alone.

Armed provocations by the United Nations Command side against the Korean People's Army side amount to as many as over 70 cases during the period from 27 July 1986 to 30 May 1987.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Armistice Agreement, the fourth meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 31 July 1953, reached an agreement that civilian police carry pistols and rifles only in the Demilitarized Zone. In flagrant violation of this Agreement, however, the United Nations Command side frequently introduces into the Demilitarized Zone tanks, armoured vehicles, large-calibre guns and automatic weapons.

The United Nations Command side's violations of the Armistice Agreement and subsequent agreements amount to over 6,600 cases between 27 July and 31 December 1986 and 6,950-odd cases between January and the end of May this year, which is more than in the latter half of last year.

(b) *Sea violations of the Armistice Agreement*

Paragraph 15 of the Armistice Agreement stipulates that "naval forces shall respect the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and to the land area of Korea under the control of the opposing side". The United Nations Command side, however, has been wantonly violating this requirement of the Armistice Agreement.

The south Korean navy infiltrated two patrol boats deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea south of Mu Island in the West Sea between about 1338 hours and 1415 hours on 26 March 1987 in a futile attempt to kidnap our fishermen who were fishing there.

The south Korean navy infiltrated a patrol boat into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea south-west of Changsan Cape in the West Sea at co-ordinate 38°05'N, 124°21'E at about 1055 hours on 1 April.

(c) *Air violations of the Armistice Agreement*

Paragraph 16 of the Armistice Agreement prescribes that "air forces shall respect the air space over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both".

The United Nations Command side infiltrates in a planned way SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the territorial air and the air over the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to commit espionage and hostile acts in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The number of air instrusions and espionage acts committed by the United States Army amounted to as many as over 170 cases in 1986 and 49 cases during the period from February to May 1987 when the "Team Spirit '87" combined military exercise was conducted.

Such criminal acts by the United Nations Command side has strained the situation on the Korean peninsula, creating a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment in Korea.

2. *Arms build-up by the United Nations Command side*

Subparagraph (*c*) of paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates the cessation of "the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel", and subparagraph (*d*) stipulates cessation of "the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition".

The United Nations Command side keeps on increasing armed forces in south Korea in violation of this requirement of the Armistice Agreement. More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have now been deployed in south Korea.

According to the data released by United States military experts themselves in 1976, the United States had then introduced into south Korea 192 nuclear bombs to be carried by bombers, 262 nuclear shells of various kinds, 248 nuclear warheads for various missiles and 50 nuclear mines. *The Washington Post* of 2 May 1983 disclosed that the United States deployed in south Korea later a total of 248 additional nuclear weapons, including 133 nuclear shells and other nuclear bombs and nuclear mines. The total explosive power of the United States nuclear weapons now deployed in south Korea amounts to 13,000 kilotons, which is 1,000 times greater than the atomic bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.

What is more serious is that United States neutron bombs have been deployed in south Korea for the first time in the world. Now, the United States has deployed more than 60 such bombs in south Korea with the "active consent" of the south Korean authorities and is perfecting their launching system one by one.

And the United States is deploying in south Korea nuclear bombs called "special atomic demolition munition" capable of destroying important targets, including airfields, by remote control. The United States has been deploying F-16 fighters and "modern tanks" from last year to "enhance the combat capability" of the south Korean army. The United States is building a new base for nuclear storage at Mt. Kervong in Kongju, South Chungchong Province, south Korea, and is pushing ahead with the construction of 36 special storehouses for nuclear weapons in Kunsan in accordance with the already worked out plan.

Last year, the United States handed over to south Korea "Stinger" missiles, ammunition and a complete set of necessary equipment and dispatched experts to south Korea for practice on how to use missiles.

The south Korean side has constructed 11 poison gas factories to produce chemical weapons, thus stockpiling over 4.3 million tons of chemical weapons. The south Korean side is going to introduce even binary chemical weapons from the United States.

The United States and south Korea held war confabs in Washington some time ago and issued a "joint communiqué". The "joint communiqué" said that "United States military support" to south Korea will further be strengthened for a successful Olympiad; a warning system more intensified than during the Asian Games in 1986 will be established and an increased naval fleet will be deployed in the seas neighbouring south Korea. The United States promised to supply modern ammunitions additionally to south Korea from

next January on the pretext of "preparing for the worst" possible before the 1988 Olympic Games.

3. *The United Nations Command side's military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*

The United Nations Command side has ceaselessly conducted military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A typical example is the south Korea-United States joint military exercises called "Team Spirit".

The military exercise conducted in south Korea this year as the twelfth in its series was a nuclear-war exercise threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The "Team Spirit '87" exercise was conducted for several months, from 19 February to the middle of May. Two hundred thousand military troops participated in these military exercises. The exercise, conducted in the whole of south Korea and its neighbouring water area, clearly revealed that this war exercise was an extremely adventurous, offensive and aggressive exercise. This can be seen by the weapons and equipment mobilized for this war exercise and its contents.

The United States mobilized from the continental United States and Japan for this exercise the aircraft carrier *Ranger*, the cruiser *Long Beach*, the flagship *Blue Ridge* of the United States Seventh Fleet, the helicopter carrier *Okinawa* and other United States naval vessels, Lance missiles, B-52 strategic bombers, F-111, F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers, "back-pack" nukes, chemical weapons and various kinds of large-calibre guns capable of launching nuclear shells.

Along with this, mobilized in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise was the United States strategic command whose main mission is to command nuclear war, nuclear commanding aircraft E-4B, EC-135 nuclear attack control planes and E-3-A AWACs. The equipment shows that this war exercise is aimed at a nuclear war.

The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise finds its expression in its operational contents. The United States conducts every year a "joint landing operation" at places topographically similar to the coastal cities of the northern half of the Republic with the mobilization of tens of thousands of United States Marines and south Korean troops, scores of vessels and hundreds of strategic fighter bombers. In the ground offensive operation the United States conducts the exercise of advancing northward accompanied by strikes at the front and rear of the other side by extensively mobilizing mechanized armour units, armed helicopters and "commandos", with the support of nuclear guided missiles and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs.

As mentioned above the weapons and equipment mobilized for "Team Spirit" and its operational contents undoubtedly prove that this war exercise is not a defensive one but a preliminary war and nuclear-war exercise to make an all-out simultaneous attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the front and rear and on the ground, at sea and in the air.

The joint military exercise "Team Spirit", conducted annually by the United States in south Korea with the introduction of huge number of military personnel, weapons and equipment, constitutes a flagrant violation of subparagraphs 13 (*c*) and (*d*) of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which prescribe the cessation of introduction into Korea of military personnel and military equipment, and a grave violation of the preamble and paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement, which envisage durable peace in Korea.

And even before the end of "Team Spirit '87", the south Korean authorities further strained the situation on the Korean peninsula by conducting such military exercises as "Ttangbol '87", "Piho '87", and "Myolgong '87" with the mobilization of great numbers of military personnel.

It is very urgent to ease tension and remove nuclear war danger on the Korean peninsula. That is why the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took an initiative in taking measures last year for ceasing large-scale military exercises, demanding that the United Nations Command side respond to this, and took an epoch-making measure of sending more than 150,000 People's Army men to the socialist construction sites from the front and posts.

However, the United Nations Command side, in defiance of this, conducted successive war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Such conduct, improper in any respect, irrefutably proves what they pursue.

4. *Proposals for easing tension on the Korean peninsula presented by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission*

Last year, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission presented many realistic proposals and exerted all its efforts possible for their realization in order to ease tension and remove war danger in the Korean peninsula and carry out its duty assumed under the Armistice Agreement.

(a) *Proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area and the efforts for its realization*

At the 429th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side presented to the United Nations Command side the proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area. This is an area of about 9.5 square kilometres located between the northern and the southern boundaries of the Demilitarized Zone, involving the areas contiguous to both sides of the highway linking Kaesong and Seoul, with the Panmunjom conference area in its centre.

The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side made the proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from this area because this area is more important than any other area of the Demilitarized Zone and an area with much danger of clashes between soldiers of both sides.

The Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, armistice supervisory organs, are located in this area and carry out their duties there, and the north-south talks are held there. And the only way from Pyongyang to Seoul runs through this area, and the military personnel of both sides are standing face to face at full strain. Consequently it is most important to ease tension and ensure security in this area.

The following is the proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area presented by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side:

"1. Both sides shall destroy all military installations and posts in their respective area of the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area and remove all heavy and automatic weapons from the area.

"2. Both sides shall reduce their security personnel to 30 in the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area respectively and of them each side shall have not more than 10 guards in the joint security area.

"3. Both sides shall limit the weapon to be carried by a security guard in the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area to a pistol only and prohibit carrying any weapon in the joint security area.

"4. Both sides shall dispatch Joint Observer Team No. 2, accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, following the removal of all military installations and posts, heavy and automatic weapons from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area to investigate the results."

The United Nations Command side at first "welcomed" the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side's proposal as a "constructive one", but later it refused discussion on this matter, saying that it can never accept it.

This made it impossible to realize the proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area presented by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

(b) *Proposal for taking perfect security measures in the joint security area, Panmunjom, presented by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and the efforts for its realization*

Since the United Nations Command side rejected the proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side suggested, as part of this proposal, to take perfect security measures in the joint security area first.

The following is the proposal for taking perfect security measures in the joint security area, Panmunjom, made by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side:

"1. Both sides shall destroy all military installations and posts in the joint security area and remove heavy and automatic weapons from the area.

"2. Both sides shall reduce their security personnel in the joint security area from 35 to 10 and prohibit them from carrying any weapon in the area.

"3. Both sides shall dispatch a Joint Observer Team, accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, to regularly supervise and control the implementation of this agreement."

The proposal made by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side was aimed at eliminating confrontation between both sides and at preventing a recurrence of any gunfiring or conflict which might aggravate the situation and seriously affect the north-south dialogue.

But the United Nations Command side has not yet accepted even this proposal.

(c) *Proposal for restricting military exercises and the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side's efforts for its realization*

At the 431st Military Armistice Commission meeting, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side put forward the "proposal for restricting military exercises" to the United Nations Command side. The main contents of the proposal were:

"1. Both sides completely cease large-scale military exercises to relax the situation on the Korean peninsula and gradually cease other military exercises which may heighten tension.

"2. Both sides cease all military exercises during the period when the dialogues are held between the north and the south of Korea."

This proposal fully accords with the requirements of the preamble and paragraphs 12, 13 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement and with the desire of the entire Korean People and the peace-loving peoples all over the world who wish peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. But the United Nations Command side refused to accept this proposal and came out with what they call "prior notification" of military exercises and "observation invitation".

The claims on the part of the United Nations Command side can neither dispel the distrust and misunderstanding nor prevent tension and war danger resulting from the military exercise. Large-scale military exercises should be discontinued in order to reduce tension and remove war danger on the Korean peninsula.

The United Nations Command side conducted the large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercise even after the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side made the proposal for restricting large-scale military exercises. The joint communiqué published at the annual talks between the United States and south Korea stated that the "Team Spirit" exercise will be conducted on a larger scale in the future. This is a challenge to the proposal for restricting large-scale military exercises put forward by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and a criminal act of straining the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Today, the prevention of war and the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula are inseparable from global peace and security. It is a solemn requirement of the times and the unanimous desire of mankind to prevent war and safeguard peace.

Those who really treasure peace and who are concerned about the destiny of mankind should all join the struggle against war and for peace, whoever they may be, and should not remain indifferent to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commision expresses its firm conviction that the Member nations of the United Nations valuing peace and striving for it will extend, as in the past so in the future, firm solidarity with our sincere efforts for the reunification of Korea, for the reduction of tension and removal of war danger on the Korean peninsula.

DOCUMENT S/18999

Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[28 July 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*], which is due to expire on 31 July 1987, for a further period of six months, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as well as of other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

I wish to stress that the Lebanese Government is convinced, despite the situation which exists in southern Lebanon as a result of the continued presence of the Israeli occupation forces, that UNIFIL, which symbolizes the will of the international community, continues to be an essential factor for stability and the best available option for ensuring peace and security in the region. The Lebanese Government firmly believes that further urgent and sustained efforts are still vitally needed to enable UNIFIL completely to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council since 1978.

The Lebanese Government would like to express its gratitude on this occasion to the Secretary-General and his colleagues and to pay a tribute to UNIFIL and to the troop-contributing countries for the efforts and sacrifices which they are making in order to serve the cause of peace in Lebanon and in the region.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring the text of this letter to the attention of members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19000*

Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 July 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 16 July 1987 [*S/18985*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 16 and 21 July:

On 16 July, at 0430 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired eight rounds of artillery that landed in the area Girdai Bagh in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, five civilians were killed and two were injured (all Pakistan nationals).

On 21 July, between 1720 hours and 1723 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 12 rounds of artillery that landed in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one person was killed and three were injured (all Pakistan nationals).

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 27 July, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representatives of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/423-S/19000.

DOCUMENT S/19001*

Letter dated 28 July 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*28 July 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my earlier letters, it is my regrettable duty to inform you that Israel has committed another act of aggression against Lebanese territory, on the usual pretext of combating and forestalling the terrorist activities of which it is the target.

During the night of 26-27 July last, an Israeli commando force consisting of some 40 men came ashore on the Lebanese coast south of Sidon in the area of Jisr Siniq, 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border. Using fast boats and helicopters, they attacked with missiles and machine guns, leaving seven dead and four wounded—all Lebanese—before withdrawing under cover of intense bombardment from the sea and from the air.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns this serious criminal action and cautions that Israel is continuing to flout the rules of international law, the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies. It draws attention to the seriousness of the attitude displayed by Israel, which is encroaching on the sovereignty of a neighbouring State, violating its territorial water and territory with no regard for the lives, safety or property of its inhabitants.

The pretext which Israel cites in justification of this criminal act, namely its campaign against the terrorist activities of which it is the target, amounts to a further escalation of the intensive propaganda campaign Israel is mounting to mislead international public opinion.

Israel has cited similar pretexts and justifications for every one of its acts of aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, where the victims have always been innocent children, women and old people. Today it is resorting to the same excuses and justifications for killing Lebanese 40 kilometres from its borders.

The Lebanese Government rejects these justifications, which the facts belie. It emphasizes the gravity of Israel's terrorist actions against the Lebanese and people living in Lebanese territory, condemns the silence that surrounds such operations and hopes that this new act of Israeli aggression will prompt the international community to put an immediate end to these bloody attacks launched by Israel on Lebanese territory.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/424-S/19001.

DOCUMENT S/19002

Letter dated 28 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 25 July 1987 the Iraqi forces launched offensive attacks backed by heavy artillery in the Meymak operational theatre and the Sumar region, on the western fronts, where an Iraqi helicopter and two warplanes were shot down. The Iraqi forces were forced to retreat after suffering 1,000 casualties and other losses.

It is clear that while Iraq on the one hand publicizes its desire for a cease-fire and proclaims its support for Security Council resolution 598 (1987), on the other hand it launches offensives in the war area and makes a sham of its own declared goals and those of its supporters.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19003*

Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 July 1987*]

The Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith the communiqué issued by the Government of Mozambique on 22 July 1987. This Mission requests that this document be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Mozambique on 22 July 1987

At 5.45 a.m., on 18 July 1987, a large group of bandits attacked a village in the Homoine district, situated around 60 kilometres from the Inhambane provincial capital.

During the attack, the bandits massacred all the people that could not flee. The death toll reached 380. The total number of victims could not be ascertained immediately, in view of the fact that, while escaping, the bandits kidnapped many persons that were later assassinated along the way. Among the victims were children, women and the elderly.

After storming the local hospital, the bandits murdered the patients in cold blood with bayonets. All the patients in the hospital, seriously ill and unable to leave their beds, were killed on the spot.

During the brief period that they stayed in the village, the assailants looted shops and private residences, took all the goods they could carry and destroyed those that they could not take with them.

Confronted by the military forces stationed in the region, the bandits escaped early in the afternoon of the same day, leaving behind 16 bodies and large quantities of weapons.

This horrible massacre took place at a time when the bandits, having been harassed by the Mozambican army in the central region of the country, are intensifying the operations in the south. In the past few months, terrorist activities have been on the rise, mainly in Gaza and Inhambane provinces to the north of Maputo, the capital of the country. These are but acts of terrorism perpetrated against defenceless populations, as is now the case in Homoine. The bandits indiscriminately murder civilians, children and women alike and destroy everything they can.

The recurrence of the criminal activities of the armed bandits in the south is taking place after a massive infiltration of armed bandits coming direct from South Africa into Mozambique through the Gaza province. It was preceded by a re-supply of operations by air from South Africa. Recently, several parachutes used for dropping military equipment for the armed bandits operating in Inhambane were recovered.

It is evident that the massacre perpetrated on 18 July in Homoine falls under South Africa's destabilization strategy against the countries of the region and follows other terrorist acts carried out by South Africa, either directly through its armed forces or through the armed bandits which are just one operational arm of these same forces.

The *apartheid* régime that continues to supply weapons and ammunitions to the armed bandits, in spite of the peace and good neighbourliness accord signed with the People's Republic of Mozambique, is truly responsible for the massacre and for all other crimes against humankind by which our people and other peoples of the region are systematically victimized. In using massive destruction and pure terror, South Africa's strategy is aimed at impeding the development of the countries of the region in order to maintain their dependence on South Africa. It becomes increasingly evident that there can be neither peace nor development in southern Africa as long as the *apartheid* régime exists.

The Government of Mozambique draws the attention of the international community to this serious situation and to the threats that such a situation poses to international peace and security. Only increased pressure by the international community, together with the struggle of the South African people, might persuade the racist régime of Pretoria to desist from its policy of aggression and de-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/425-S/19003.

stabilization and might bring to an end the shameful and anachronistic régime of *apartheid*.

The Government of Mozambique appeals to the international community to increase support to Mozambique in order to help it face the consequences of the undeclared war of aggression launched by South Africa.

The Government of Mozambique seizes this opportunity to express its gratitude to the international community for the consistent support provided by many countries and peoples to the People's Republic of Mozambique. This support has been crucial in the strengthening of our defence capacity and in minimizing the catastrophic effects of hunger and war.

DOCUMENT S/19004

Letter dated 29 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[29 July 1987]

On instructions from my Government and following the many letters we have sent you concerning the bombardment by the aggressive Iranian régime of strictly civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent having been issued as document S/18996, I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of that régime have perpetrated the following acts of aggression.

1. On 24 July 1987, the residential quarter of the heroic city of Basra was pounded with long-range heavy artillery. Several dwellings and property belonging to civilians were damaged.

2. On 27 July the Iranian aggressive forces pounded the residential quarter of Qal'at Diza (Sulaymaniyah) with long-range heavy artillery, causing seven deaths among the civilian population, including a little girl and a woman, and damaging one dwelling and two shops. They also pounded the residential quarter of Qazaniyah (Sulaymaniyah governorate), wounding two children.

3. On 28 July the Iranian aggressive forces shelled the residential quarter of the heroic city of Basra and used heavy long-range artillery to pound the residential quarter of the township of Qal'at Diza, killing one woman and wounding two civilians.

The same day, Iranian forces pounded the township of Zirawah (Sulaymaniyah governorate) with long-range heavy artillery, killing six people and injuring another two.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19005

Letter dated 29 July 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 July 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you from Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

I would appreciate that the letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dharar A. RAZZOOQI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[Original: Arabic]

Pursuant to our previous communications regarding the threats and grave allegations which Iran has frequently directed against Kuwait, I wish to inform you that Iran has escalated those threats and allegations against Kuwait, particularly since the Security Council adopted resolution 598 (1987), and that this disturbing situation is a matter of the highest concern to us.

To illustrate the gravity of these threats, and the need for both the international community and us to take them seriously, I cite some instances below. On 28 July 1987, Iran's official news media quoted the Iranian President, Mr. Ali Khamanei, who is also the Chief of the Supreme Defence Council, as saying at the end of a meeting of that Council: "If Kuwait's provocations continue, it will be a target for attack by Iranian missiles, and we shall use ground-to-ground missiles and all our capabilities in a policy of tit-for-tat". He also said: "We do not know of any party that so openly supports Iraq and makes facilities available to it, and if there ever was, things have changed, for even those countries that helped Iraq in the past are now denying it; therefore, Kuwait will be the target of our assault."

As for Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Sepaker of the Iranian parliament and the representative of Imam Khomeini on the Supreme Defence Council, he was quoted by Radio Tehran on 24 July as saying: "The Islamic Republic of Iran has decided, in response to American and Kuwaiti audacities, that it will henceforth attack the oil installations of countries supporting the Iraqi régime should Iran's installations come under

attack." On 26 July, while explaining what he called Iran's new policy, Mr. Rafsanjani said: "We have adopted this new policy because Kuwait committed a rash and reprehensible act when it drew the major Powers into the region. We have therefore abandoned our former policy of overlooking the damage done to our installations and not attacking those of Iraq's partners and have decided to apply henceforth a policy of tit-for-tat in proportion to the evils Iraq is perpetrating. So if an oil tanker is attacked, we shall likewise attack tankers, while if terminals and wells are attacked, we shall attack terminals and wells."

Moreover, everybody is aware of the anti-Kuwait threats made by Iran's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Velayati, during his press conference in Geneva on Tuesday, 28 July, and what he said about the likelihood that Iran will launch a direct attack on Kuwait.

In addition to similar threatening pronouncements by other Iranian officials, the offensive campaign in the official media, which openly call for direct aggression against Kuwait, have of late been stepped up sharply.

We naturally and logically conclude that such threats and official media attacks suggest an established intention to engage in hostilities against Kuwait. Trusting in your well-known determination to maintain peace and security while abiding by the letter and spirit of the Charter, and in view of your great responsibilities, we look to you, Sir, to take whatever action you deem appropriate to counter these threats.

Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

DOCUMENT S/19006*

Letter dated 29 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 July 1987*]

Pursuant to my letter dated 30 June 1987 [*S/18956*] concerning the casualties of the deplorable Iraqi chemical attacks on Sardasht, which resulted in more than 2,000 casualties, more than 60 of whom have since died, I enclose herewith photographs of some women and children who were victims of the bombardments.*

The extent and consequences of the war crimes of the Iraqi régime documented by these photographs will no doubt arouse horror and outrage in the international community, whose primary duty is to prevent the further perpetration of such inhumanity, precedented only by the horrendous nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the Second World War. The callousness of the international body *vis-à-vis* the continued perpetration of these crimes by the Ba'athist régime of Iraq demonstrates not only the failure of this Organization in discharging its constitutional duties but also its hypocrisy, notwithstanding the sincere efforts and good will of some of its members.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/426-S/19006.

DOCUMENT S/19007*

Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

Recently, the Pakistani authorities have alleged that on 7 and 10 July 1987 the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attacked Ghasi and Chakara in Bajaur Agency. After a thorough investigation, the competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have found these allegations baseless and void of any truth and therefore categorically reject them.

Once again the attention of the Government of Pakistan is drawn to the necessity of putting an end to such allegations, which could result in nothing but deterioration of the situation prevailing in the relations between the two countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/428-S/19007.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Eshaq ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19009*

Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 July 1987]

I am transmitting to you the most recent information on Israeli settlement operations, land confiscation and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied Arab territories since June 1987. The most outstanding incident was the attack made by the Israeli settlers of Kiryat Arba on the Dheisheh camp for Palestinian refugees and their infliction of numerous losses, including the burning of a number of automobiles and the causing of damage to 10 houses in the camp. I set forth in the annex the details regarding these attacks and practices, which are in consonance with the implementation of Israeli settlement schemes, the oppression of the Arab inhabitants and their expulsion from their land and the appropriation of that land, in contravention of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, of the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.[2] I wish to emphasize to you, and through you to the international community, the danger which the continuation of such a policy presents for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Establishment of Israeli settlements, confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property during the month of June 1987

I. CONFISCATION OF LAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

1. During June 1987 the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated land with a total area of 5,022 dunums in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as indicated below:

Area of land confiscated (in dunums)	*Location*	*Date of confiscation*
4 500	Lands belonging to the village of Beit Dajn/Nablus	1 June
400	Village of Salim/Nablus	1 June
22	South-west of Khan Yunis/Rafah road	10 June
100	Al-Baq'ah region, Tubas/Nablus	12 June

2. The Israeli occupation authorities established three new settlements during June. Two of them are located in the Nablus region and one in the Jerusalem region. These are:

(*a*) Har Arad settlement, close to Jerusalem: it is planned to erect 300 housing units and settle almost 1,200 Jewish families in them;

(*b*) Nahliel settlement, close to Nablus;

(*c*) A group of Jewish settlers broke into a former Jordanian Army camp in the Al-Mas'udiyah area, between the villages of Barqah and Sebastiah, Nablus district, in order to take possession of it, and settled in the area with all their settlement equipment;

3. The Gush Emunim movement has decided to establish two new settlements over the next two months at Tulkarm and Hebron. The Avni Hefitz settlement will be installed 3 km east of Tulkarm, and a major settlement town extending over more than 1,000 dunums will thus be established. The second settlement, Ashhal, is to be established south of Mount Hebron and 150 Jewish families are to be installed there.

II. ATTACKS ON ARAB LAND

The Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories have been subjected during June to numerous attempts to dispossess them of their land and have also been victims of acts of destruction committed by the Israeli army and the Jewish settlers which have taken various forms: earth-moving works on agricultural land, uprooting of fruit trees and olive trees and burning of orchards and crops. These acts of aggression are detailed below.

(*a*) Israeli settlers from the Alon Moreh settlement attacked Arab lands belonging to the neighbouring village of Azmut, setting fire to numerous olive trees.

(*b*) "Unknown persons" uprooted 2,400 olive and other trees on the lands of the village of Batun, close to Beit Furik, Nablus district. The Israeli authorities had previously informed the owner, Mrs. Leila Sadek Al-Bazzari, that they intended to rent the lands in question and that she should therefore leave.

(*c*) Using bulldozers, the Israeli water company Mekarot undertook earth-moving works on agricultural land belonging to the inhabitants of the village of Al-Abidiyah, in Bethlehem district, for the purpose of extending the water supply network to the Israeli settlement at Maale Adumim.

(*d*) A group of Jewish settlers from the Hebron region attacked the land of a resident of the village of Yata, Hebron district, Mr. Khalil Muhammad Hasan Abidat. They set fire to the cultivated land, causing loss of all the crops as well as other substantial damage.

(*e*) Equipped with bulldozers, the Israeli occupation authorities undertook earth-moving works and the uprooting of fruit trees on land covering an area of about 45 dunums located in Za'tarah region, close to the town of Yassuf (Nablus district). The Israeli authorities intend to annex this land, which belongs to 50 Arab families, to the Taqu' settlement established on land belonging to Yassuf.

III. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT POLICY

1. Last June Jewish settlers of the Hebron region conducted a ferocious attack on the population of the town and neighbouring camp of Dheisheh. The pro-settlement Jewish movements and the extreme right-wing parties in Israel are not satisfied with the acts of harassment and terrorism committed by the settlers against the defenceless Arab inhabitants, but are calling for a stepping-up of Jewish settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/430-S/19009.

strengthening of the "iron fist" policy imposed on the Arab inhabitants.

Following a meeting of its leaders, the pro-settlement Gush Emunim movement has decided not to condemn the acts of terrorism committed in the Dheisheh camp by some of its members and by members of the Kach Party. Gush Emunim stated that a popular effort for the maintenance of security was required, and the movement's leadership decided to establish a special committee on security responsible for drawing up a plan comprising new measures for the maintenance of order and making recommendations for submission to the Israeli Government and the army with a view to strengthening the individual and collective penalties, including expulsion, imposed on those the movement terms "Arabs disturbing order in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip".

2. The Council of the Kiryat Arba settlements has adopted a decision relating to the acts of aggression on the night of 6 June in Dheisheh camp from which it appears that the persons who went to the camp on that night should be regarded as having accomplished a mission of the highest importance and that such missons should not be disowned but given moral and material support.

3. During a meeting with members of the National Religious Party, Raufan Rosenblatt, Chairman of the Council of the Gush Qatif settlements in the Gaza Strip, supported the annexation of the Gaza Strip to Israel and called on the Government ministers who are members of the Party and the Party's representatives in the Knesset, as well as on the leaders of the Gush Emunim movement, to seek to mobilize 1,500 Jewish families over the next two years to go and live in the settlements established in the Gaza Strip.

4. The right-wing movement Ha Tehiya has called on the leaders of the Likud bloc and on the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to step up the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and has threatened to bring down the coalition Government, to put a motion of censure to the vote and to call for new elections to be held if the Government does not undertake the establishment of a series of new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. The Likud has responded to the demands of the Israeli movements and parties which are in favour of stepping up the settlement policy in the person of its representative, Knesset member Haim Kaufman, who announced the Government's intention to implement a major settlement programme under which 100,000 Jews would settle in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In Mr. Kaufman's statement, published in the Jerusalem daily *Al-Nahar* for 20 June 1987, it was indicated, *inter alia*, that the purpose of this plan was to improve Israel's economic situation, complete the implementation of the "Trans-Samaria" highway project, designed to construct a network of major roads running the length of the West Bank, and to disperse the Arab agglomerations by separating them from one another by building lateral secondary roads branching out from the main highway. It should be recalled in this respect that the Israeli Minister of Housing, David Levy, stated at the opening ceremony of the Nahliel settlement in the Nablus region that his ministry would now seek to install 1,600 new housing units in the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

5. The volume of resources allocated to Jewish settlement and settlers in the occupied Arab territories has been indicated by Israeli sources. This disclosure took place during a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset on 15 June. On this occasion, Knesset member Haim Ramon, representative of the Ma'arach, revealed that the Israeli Government has spent more than $2 billion on settlement of the occupied territories since 1967 and that more than $400 million had been allocated to that objective during the first two years of the current coalition Government (1985-1986). Mr. Ramon added that in 1981 the amount of public funds allocated to Jewish settlers, who then numbered no more than 30,000, was higher that the total funds the Governments had spent on the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories from the beginning of the occupation up until 1981. Yigal Cohen-Orgad, a Knesset member belonging to the Likud, for his part stated that the Israeli Government was spending annually on the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip an amount ranging between $200 million and $300 million.

6. Matattiahu Drobles, head of the Settlement Department of the World Zionist Organization, stated that as of that date 132 Jewish settlements had been established in the occupied West Bank and that 70,000 people were already living in those settlements. He further indicated that new settlements had been established: 25 in the Jordan Valley, 15 in the Gaza Strip and 32 in the Golan Heights. Mr. Drobles indicated that the settlement plan of the Jewish Agency was currently focused on establishing new collective settlements on the West Bank, as well as on strengthening the settlements already existing there. He further revealed that a third of the investments allocated to the regions beyond the "Green Line" (the West Bank and the Gaza Strip) would be devoted to the implementation of that new plan. Furthermore, the Chief of the Youth Department of the Jewish Agency, Eliezer Sheffer, announced that his Department would be co-operating with the Settlement Department with a view to the establishment in the Jerusalem region of a new settlement called "Tel Or", which would serve as a Jewish cultural and artistic centre and would be designed to absorb new Jewish immigrants coming from the United States of America.

IV. Attacks against Arab citizens and their property

1. *Incidents at Dheisheh*

On 6 June over a hundred armed Jewish settlers from the settlement of Kiryat Arba, adjoining the town of Hebron, invaded the Palestinian refugee camp of Dheisheh, where a clash ensued between the armed terrorists and the defenceless inhabitants of the camp, who armed themselves with stones. The settlers had decided to take revenge on the inhabitants of the camp because stones had been thrown at some Israeli military vehicles passing along the main Jerusalem-Hebron highway. The settlers isolated the camp area, using cars to barricade the main road opposite the camp. A group of settlers stationed at this point proceeded to stop Arab cars, striking the passengers and smashing the windows. At the same time another armed group invaded the camp, opened fire on the houses and their windows and smashed the windows of shops and vehicles. Meanwhile the settlers chanted racist slogans calling for revenge against the Arabs. The security forces and Israeli troops stationed opposite the camp did not intervene to stop the actions of the Jewish settlers. Their turn came, however, when a number of families from the camp demonstrated in protest against the armed attack: at this point the Israeli troops entered the camp and broke up the demonstration, firing shots and tear-gas shells. They then imposed a curfew on the camp. As a punishment, the Israeli forces on 10 June barricaded one of the entrances to the camp, using reinforced concrete, and erected a 6-metre-high barbed-wire fence for a distance of 500 metres along the side of the camp facing the main highway. It should be noted that the settlers who had attacked Dheisheh were very well organized. They had vehicles, communications equipment and modern weapons, whereas the besieged families of the camp possessed no means of self-defence. As the settlers attacked the camp with their machine-guns and automatic rifles, their womenfolk carried hammers which they used to smash the windows of the cars and shops.

Meir Kahane, leader of the racist Kach Party, commended the Jewish settlers who had attacked Dheisheh. He promised to work together with the Gush Emunim movement for the release of the six settlers who were still imprisoned; Israeli troops had detained 13 armed settlers who had taken part in the attacks, subsequently releasing seven of them. In his speech, which he gave in the settlement of Kiryat Arba, Kahane also called for acts of violence against the inhabitants of the camp. He cited one Jewish terrorist, a member of the Zionist organization Etzel, who is considered a national hero in Israel for having placed a bomb in the market place of the Holy City, the explosion of which had caused the death of 27 Arabs. Kahane went on to say that "we must become heroes of Israel . . . we must place bombs in Dheisheh".

2. In the context of the attacks which occurred during June, it should be mentioned that on 4 June an armed group of Jewish settlers attacked Arab property in the market place of Hebron and carried out provocative acts against Arab citizens of the town. The settlers forced the Arab shopkeepers to leave their shops and then proceeded to damage and destroy their contents.

In addition, Jewish students from the religious school in the Aqabah al-Khalidiyah quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem carried out further attacks against Arab citizens. At the beginning of June, a group of the students threw stones and hurled verbal abuse and insults at Arab citizens in various parts of Jerusalem.

3. Jewish settlers in the town of Hebron attacked the owner of a shop in Shilalah Street, in the Arab part of the town, and smashed the windows of the shop.

4. On 2 June a group of religious Jews threw stones at an Arab vehicle in the Ramat Eshkol quarter of the city of Jerusalem, smashing the windscreen and wounding the passengers. On 16 June in the same district, religious Jews attacked and damaged a car belonging to an Arab citizen.

5. A group of Jewish settlers carried out an attack on property belonging to Arab citizens in the Shuja'iyah quarter of Gaza City, breaking the windows of houses, cars and stores. Another group of about 50 settlers attacked the drivers of two cars carrying Arabs from the eastern part of Gaza City, seriously wounding the drivers and damaging the bodywork of the cars.

6. A number of inhabitants of the settlement of Melilot in the Gaza Strip threw stones at the houses of Arab citizens situated near their settlement, smashing some of the windows.

7. Inhabitants of the settlement of Netivot, situated on the road between Beersheba and Gaza, stoned Arab cars coming from the Gaza Strip, smashing some of the car windows.

8. Israeli extremists attacked an Arab worker from the beach camp in the Gaza Strip while he was in Tel Aviv.

9. In the town of Ashkelon, an Arab youth from Gaza City was stabbed and seriously wounded by Israelis.

DOCUMENT S/19010*, **

Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 July 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint press communiqué issued at the end of the official visit of Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, from 27 to 29 July 1987.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint press communiqué issued at the end of the official visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia to Viet Nam, from 27 to 29 July 1987

1. During the visit, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, was received by Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and by Mr. Pham Hung, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. He was also received by Mr. Doan Duy Thanh, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Trade.

2. Mr. Kusumaatmadja held talks with Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The talks were held in an atmosphere of co-operation, mutual respect and trust, contributing to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, to the consolidation of peace in South-East Asia and to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

3. Both sides agreed to reconvene, at a mutually agreed time, the working group, a bilateral forum between Indonesia and Viet Nam, to discuss the problem of Kampuchea and other related problems of South-East Asia.

4. During an exchange of views on the idea of a cocktail party proposed by Indonesia, an understanding was reached that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea would be held on the basis of equal footing, without pre-conditions and with no political label, to which, at a later stage, Indonesia would invite other concerned countries, including Viet Nam, to participate. The Foreign Minister of Viet Nam stated that he would give positive consideration to this idea and would consult his colleagues in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

5. As regards bilateral relations, the two sides agreeed to further promote them, particularly in the fields of economy and trade.

6. The Indonesian Foreign Minister extended an invitation to the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs to pay an official visit to Indonesia. The invitation was warmly accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

7. The Indonesian Foreign Minister expressed, on behalf of his party and on his own behalf, gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded to him and his party during their visit by the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

* Incorporating documents S/19010/Corr.2 of 6 August 1987.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/42/432-S/19010.

DOCUMENT S/19011

Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 July 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to deny categorically the allegations contained in letters dated 7, 12 and 15 July 1987 respectively contained in documents S/18969, S/18974 and S/18977, from the representative of Iraq addressed to you and falsely claiming that the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled residential areas in the city of Basra, the town of Abu al-Khasib and the villages of Dira and Kudurí in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

It should be recalled that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always, under such circumstances, been prepared to grant security clearance for the United Nations

team stationed in Baghdad to visit the allegedly affected sites and verify the truth or lack thereof in such allegations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19012

Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*31 July 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 29 July 1987 [*S/19006*], I have the honour to inform you that Iraq has recently repeatedly made false allegations to the effect that the Islamic Republic of Iran has attacked residential areas in Iraq. The most recent of these allegations claims attacks on residential areas in north-eastern Iraq on 20 and 30 July.

It is becoming increasingly clear that through these false allegations, the criminal régime of Iraq is preparing the grounds for resuming its inhuman attacks upon the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The international community should take serious measures to prevent the recurrence of a deplorable "war of cities".

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19013*

Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*31 July 1987*]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a new act of aggression carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities against an Islamic historic landmark in the city of Jerusalem whose origins go back to the Ayyubid era, in the context of the Israeli measures aimed at the Judaization of the Holy City in order to obliterate its historic landmarks that preserve their Arab and Islamic character. The implementation of these measures began immediately following the occupation of the Holy City in 1967.

This ancient Islamic landmark is the Tankiziyah Madrasah located at the Bab al-Silsilah in Jerusalem and built by the Mamluk Emir Tankiz in A.D. 1320 as an Islamic religious school. It was subsequently converted to the seat of the Islamic Supreme Court and remained so until the Israeli occupation of the city in 1967, when the Israeli army proceeded to use the rooms and roof of the building, on the pretext of the strategic nature of the location for observation of activity in the area of the adjacent Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Following the report carried by the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post* on Sunday, 21 June 1987, about cracking and collapse in part of the Tankiziyah Madrasah building, the Department of Islamic Awqaf in Jerusalem made the necessary contacts with officials in the Municipality, the Department of Antiquities and the Israeli police in order to enable a special committee of the Department of Islamic Awqaf, under the chairmanship of His Eminence the President of the Council of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, to visit the building and ascertain the facts. The Department of Islamic Awqaf was promised by the Jerusalem Inspector of Antiquities that the visit could be made on the morning of 30 June. However, this visit did not take place as scheduled, the excuse being that the necessary permit had not been issued by the Israeli supreme authorities. During this period, the Department of Awqaf contacted and made approaches to the competent authorities with a view to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/439-S/19013.

expediting the process of the issuance of the required permit. However, the operation failed. In view of the anxiousness of the Department of Awqaf to examine the situation at close hand and in the light of the available possibilities, the Deputy Director of Awqaf, the Assistant Director of Construction and Maintenance, the Chief of the Islamic Antiquities Division and the photographer of the Antiquities Division, accompanied by the Jerusalem Inspector of Antiquities, Mr. Dan Bahat, paid a visit to a part only of the Tankiziyah Madrasah, namely, the back of the western part adjoining what is known as the Wailing Wall (Al-Buraq) in the neighbourhood of the excavations that have been, and are being, carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs. The visit was limited to only one of the rooms located to the west of the south *iwan* of the Tankiziyah Madrasah. The group was not permitted to visit any other part of the Madrasah, in spite of the Department of Awqaf's emphasis on the need for a visit through the main entrance to the whole building. From the visit and inspection, the following was evident:

1. The collapse of a portion of the floor of the room located to the west of the south *iwan* over an area 2.5 × 3 square metres and to a depth of 4 metres approximately, so that the Ayyubid foundations of the Tankiziyah Madrasah were uncovered;

2. Cracks in the walls of the foundations of the Ayyubid Tankiziyah Madrasah;

3. Fissures in the ceiling of the above-mentioned room;

4. Disintegration of a large portion of the marble floor of the room and damage to its plaster and walls owing to humidity and water seepage from all directions;

5. Damage to doors and windows as a result of negligence and abuse.

What may be concluded from the damage to the property and the procrastination of the Israeli occupation supreme authorities in issuing a permit for the Special Committee of the Islamic Awqaf to visit and inspect the building and see the facts confirms the following:

1. The underlying cause is persistence in the excavations being carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs underneath Islamic buildings in numerous directions for the purpose of completing schemes which have been drawn up but not yet completed.

2. The cracks in the walls of the foundations of the room, in the south-west corner of the Madrasah and in the ceiling of the room, all caused by the excavations under the building, are a sure indication of the gravity of the situation.

3. Negligence in the use of the building is evident to a large degree. This is apparent from an inspection of one room of the building.

4. The delaying of the visit for such a long time, although cracking had occurred and electrical equipment and transformers were present, emphasizes that the operation is bigger than has been indicated or stated in the Israeli press.

The Governmeent of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in bringing to your attention the deliberate damage that is being done to an Islamic historic landmark and the consequent injury to the feelings of Muslims, reaffirms the urgent need to take effective measures to ensure the preservation of the condition and integrity of the Islamic historic and sacred places and to endeavour to ensure respect for and implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Jerusalem, which reject all Israeli measures, legislation and action aimed at altering the character of the Holy City and its demographic and geographical structure and emphasize the urgent need to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex[10] circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19014*

Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 August 1987*]

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a Kampuchea-Poland joint communiqué issued at Warsaw on 25 July 1987 [*annex I*] and that of the statement issued in Phnom Penh on 27 July by the spokesman for the Kampuchea Ministry of Foreign Affairs [*annex II*].

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its enclosures circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/440-S/19014.

ANNEX I

Kampuchea-Poland joint communiqué of 25 July 1987

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the delegation of the Party and State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [*PRK*] headed by Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [*PRPK*] Central Committe and President of the State Council, paid an official friendship visit to Poland from 23 to 25 July 1987.

Talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere between Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and State Council, President of the Polish People's Republic; and Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and State Council, President of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

During the talks the two sides informed each other of activities of the two parties and the situation in Poland and Kampuchea. They

assessed the bilateral relations and the possibilities for further promoting those relations and discussed the key problems of the present world situation and presented the principles of the two countries' foreign policies.

A consulate convention and an agreement on civil aviation co-operation were signed. The Kampuchea-Poland Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its first session.

The Polish side expressed satisfaction at the remarkable achievements in every field made by the Kampuchean people under the PRPK leadership and the PRK Government in building a new society in Kampuchea. It voiced support for intensive efforts to achieve a national reconciliation and a political solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique.

The two sides expressed their willingness to develop further the contacts and exchanges in the domains of culture, arts, education, science and public health. In this regard, co-operation in the protection of historic monuments of the PRK will be particularly useful for the two countries as well as for the conservation of the cultural heritage of humanity.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed its support for the ideas and conceptions contained in the plan for the elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons in Central Europe, advanced by Mr. Jaruzelski on 8 May 1987.

The two sides expressed their total approval and active support for the peace proposals made by M. S. Gorbachev at Vladisvostock. Those proposals constitute a realistic and constructive platform for transforming Asia and the Pacific Ocean area into a zone of lasting peace, security and stable co-operation.

On the situation in South-East Asia, the two sides noted that it is possible to solve all disputes by peaceful means through political dialogue between concerned parties, and that interested countries should make contributions to such a solution.

They held that the normalization of relations between the Indochinese countries—Kampuchea, Laos, Viet Nam—and China would constitute a very important factor for guaranteeing peace and stability in the region.

Heng Samrin informed Mr. Jaruzelski of the efforts made by the PRK, in concert with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to achieve stability in the region and transform it into a zone of peace, friendship and co-operation. He noted that the PRK ardently aspires to establish good-neighbourly relations with all States in South-East Asia on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and mutual interests.

The Polish side expressed its support for the efforts aimed at reaching a political solution to the existing problems, the Kampuchean issue included, acceptable to countries in the region and meeting the legitimate aspiration of all peoples in that part of the world for a lasting peace and security.

The Polish side also reaffirmed its stance on the Kampuchea representation at the United Nations and other international organizations.

Heng Samrin considered the mutual assistance and fraternal solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples and the consolidation of their friendship and multiform co-operation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community a source of encouragement guaranteeing the accomplishment of revolutionary tasks of national defence and reconstruction along the path of socialism.

The two sides shared the view that the official friendship visit to Poland made by the Kampuchean Party and State delegation would further strengthen and develop the friendly relations and co-operation between the two parties and two States, thus meeting the aspiration of the two nations and contributing to consolidating peace and social progress in the world.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the PRPK and the Government of the PRK, Heng Samrin invited Mr. Jaruselski to pay an official friendship visit to the PRK. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 27 July 1987 by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman

On 25 and 26 July 1987, an "international conference on Kampuchea" was organized in Bangkok by a number of non-governmental organizations and with the participation of the representatives of the three factions of the reactionary coalition of "Democratic Kampuchea".

This gathering, noisily advertised by Beijing, made no secret of its extremely reactionary intention. While Beijing did at this meeting, a Kampuchean woman delegate strongly denounced and condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique as the one who must be held responsible for the death of millions of Kampucheans.

Yet, Khieu Samphan as representative of the Pol Pot gang, having ignored that loud and clear voice, brazenly echoed Beijing's slanderous allegation that Viet Nam invades Kampuchea, that Viet Nam has the intention to set up the "Indochinese federation". Meanwhile the representative of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front repeated the allegation about the Vietnamization of Kampuchea, and a number of delegates under poor direction were used as loudspeakers for the worn-out and reactionary eight-point proposal masterminded by Beijing.

While world public opinion is increasingly demanding the elimination of the blood-thirsty polpotist butchers from the political life in Kampuchea and the world and the creation of an international tribunal to try them, this meeting is obviously a desperate attempt to revive the rotten political corpse of the "coalition of Democratic Kampuchea", using it to rekindle the Kampuchean problem in an attempt to oppose the universal demand for a solution to the Kampuchean issue, which ensures that the genocidal Pol Pot clique will not return to cause sufferings for the Kampuchean people.

It is known to everyone that at present this Khmer clique and other reactionaries, nurtured by Beijing and international reactionary forces, are seeking ways and means to infiltrate from their dens on Thai soil into Kampuchean territory for sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It is they who are continuing to trample underfoot the life of Kampucheans, dragging them into "refugee camps" along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is they who are using weapons supplied by Beijing and Washington to attack and kill one another.

That is why the "international conference" in Bangkok this time, right from its outset, revealed its reactionary character, which is contrary to morality and to the conscience of mankind. Such a conference is also a gross interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs.

The Government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly denounce the dark designs of the conference and categorically reject all slanderous allegations made at the meeting.

DOCUMENT S/19015*

Note verbale dated 31 July 1987 from the mission of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 August 1987]

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith the text

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/441-S/19015.

of a message sent by the Prime Minister of India to the President of Mozambique. The Mission requests that this document be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Message to the President of Mozambique from the Prime Minister of India

I have just seen your communiqué of 18 July.

On behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf, I convey to you our deep sense of outrage at the dastardly massacre of a large number of innocent civilians, including children, by the MNR rebels. This act of naked terrorism, perpetrated with the encouragement and support of the racist Pretoria régime, deserves the strongest condemnation.

In your hour of grief, I reaffirm to you and to the friendly people of Mozambique India's full solidarity with your valiant struggle to resist the forces of terrorism and destabilization operating with the active support of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa. As always, you can count on our support.

DOCUMENT S/19016

Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the United States armed forces in the Persian Gulf.

On 11 July 1987 at 0645 hours (Iranian standard time), three American F-14 aircraft entered Iranian airspace at an altitude of 25,000 feet with an air speed of 420 miles from the position of 25°30′N and 57°00′E.

On the same date at 0647 hours (Iranian standard time), two American F-14 aircraft entered Iranian airspace at an altitude of 20,000 feet with an air speed of 420 miles from the position of 26°30′N and 56°40′E. At the same time, an American navy vessel warned an Iranian patrol aircraft which was on patrol duty over Iranian territorial waters not to approach the American ship.

While American aeroplanes without any consideration for international norms and without permission have entered Iranian airspace, thus violating Iranian territory, an American vessel has prevented the flight of an Iranian patrol aircraft over Iranian airspace.

You are aware that for months the present United States Administration has pursued an extensive diplomatic and political campaign to convince the world that its presence in the Persian Gulf is for the pursuit of a peaceful mission and for the reduction of tension in the region. However, the present policy of the United States Administration in assisting the enemies of Iran and its own violations of the Iranian territory speak for themselves and depict the nature of and motives underlying this so-called peace policy.

I should further mention that in view of the fact that the Iranian armed forces consider their right to defend their territory as inalienable, any unlawful provocative acts by the United States will be ensued by very dangerous consequences for which the United States' arrogant Administration and its blind and unwise policies should be held responsible. The Islamic Republic of Iran expects the international body to discharge its duties with regard to the United States' provocative presence and policies in the Persian Gulf.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19017

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*3 August 1987*]

The attached letter dated 3 August 1987 was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request made therein, the text of the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 August 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of 23 July 1987 of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with enclosed statement, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement of 23 July 1987 of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

To prevent war and safeguard peace is the most solemn contemporary task of mankind.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the noble sense of responsibility towards the cause of peace, has devoted its every sincere effort to preventing the outbreak of another war on the Korean peninsula and turning the unstable cease-fire into a durable peace. It is thanks to the firm stand and patient peace-loving efforts of the Government of the Republic, which holds peace as its intrinsic requirement, that the second Korean war could be evaded in spite of multiple risky crises since the cease-fire in Korea.

Today, huge military forces of the north and the south are in sharp confrontation along the military demarcation line on the Korean peninsula. Such a state of confrontation is getting further aggravated as the days go by.

The situation is at the dangerous stage where another war may be triggered in Korea by any accidental happening. This would spread into a global thermonuclear war, which evokes constant apprehensions from the world peace-loving peoples. The present acute state of military confrontation on the Korean peninsula should not last any longer but its earlier solution should be brought about.

With a view to relaxing the tension and ensuring a solid peace in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has initiated various proposals for détente, including the proposal of refraining from reinforcing the armed forces and the arms race, the proposal of reducing the army in the north and the south to 100,000 or less respectively and the proposal of holding tripartite talks for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and for the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south.

Of late, in particular, the Government has taken an epoch-making initiative for holding the north-south high-level political and military talks to promote mutual trust between the north and the south and open up a break-through for providing a new phase of détente.

In order to make a practical contribution to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the Government of the Republic unilaterally reduced military forces by 80,000 men in 1956 after the war ceased, while the United States and the south Korean side concluded the "ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty" and extensively reinforced the military forces in south Korea, and in 1986 it took a positive measure of mobilizing 150,000 army men for peaceful construction.

The reasonable proposals for détente and the practical measures on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoyed the widespread support from the world peace-loving peoples, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

However, our fair proposals and initiatives for détente and peaceful reunification have failed to receive due response from the United States and the south Korean authorities.

Today, the United States and the south Korean authorities speak outwardly of détente, but they take practically the road of further aggravating tension. Of late, the United States had suddenly reinforced its troops stationed in south Korea, emphasizing the strategic military position of south Korea. The United States has shipped into south Korea up-to-date military equipment capable of launching and carrying the already deployed 1,000-odd nuclear bombs and nuclear warheads.

We pay special attention to the fact that the United States and the south Korean authorities have decided to deploy forces of the United States Pacific Fleet along the south Korean coastal waters and further intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the pretext of the "safe holding" of the 1988 Olympiad.

The state of sharp military confrontation on the Korean peninsula can be removed only by realizing complete disarmament. As long as the north and the south preserve such huge armed forces as today, peace and security cannot be guaranteed even if a democratic government desirous of peace and reunification is established in south Korea.

With a view to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and opening up a decisive phase for acceleration of its peaceful reunification in keeping with the aspirations of the entire Korean people, who want to live in peace for ever in a reunified territory clear of war and anxiety, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public a proposal to effect a massive phased military reduction as follows.

First, the military equilibrium of the north and the south of Korea should be maintained by reducing armed forces respectively, not by increasing them. In accordance with this principle, the north and the south must cut down their armed forces in three stages from 1988 to 1991, and they should maintain armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992 respectively.

Secondly, with the phased military reduction by the north and the south, the United States troops stationed in south Korea must be also phased out, and when the military forces of the north and the south are reduced to 100,000 the United States should withdraw all its forces, including nuclear weapons, and dismantle its military bases in south Korea.

Thirdly, the north and the south of Korea should keep each other informed of the progress of their military reduction and make it public to the world, and the United States should notify our side of the progress of its troop withdrawal and make it public to the world. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission now seated in Panmunjom must carry out phased inspection to confirm the military reduction in the north and the south of Korea and the withdrawal of United States troops.

Fourthly, the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line shall be converted into a peace zone where the neutral nations inspection force is to be stationed in order to prevent the possible danger of armed conflict and keep the peace during the period of and after the military reduction in the north and the south.

Fifthly, multinational disarmament negotiations shall be held at Geneva in March 1988 with the participation of the north and the south of Korea and the United States as the parties concerned and the representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden, members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as observers for the discussion of such matters as reducing and withdrawing the armed forces from the Korean peninsula and the verification thereof, turning the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone, increasing the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and organizing a neutral nations inspection force and its deployment.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will effect a unilateral reduction of 100,000 Korean People's Army men by the end of 1987 to open up a practical break-through for the military reduction on the Korean peninsula.

If the massive military reduction is carried out on the Korean peninsula, the foreign military bases dismantled there are and the Demilitarized Zone turned into a peace corridor, Korea will be converted into a nuclear-free peace zone and a buffer zone which gives no threat to anybody. When our disarmament proposal is realized, the major factor of tension and threatened peace on the Korean peninsula will be removed for good and bright prospects opened up for the peaceful reunification of the country. The materialization of our disarmament proposal will be greatly conducive to improving the situation in Asian and the Pacific regions, for it conforms to the world trend towards detente and disarmament.

Our proposal presupposes the sincere joint efforts of the reponsible parties concerned for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not harbour any doubt on our proposal designed to realize a true peace and détente on the Korean peninsula but ponder over and show a positive response to it to meet the trend of the times.

We hope that the States members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that are interested in turning the cease-fire of Korea into a durable peace, too, will come out with their positive response to our peaceful proposal.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make every effort to realize complete disarmament, ensure eternal peace on the Korean peninsula and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the support and encouragement of the Governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries the world over.

DOCUMENT S/19019*

Letter dated 3 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 August 1987*]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith a copy of the letter from the members of the Iranian medical community, accompanied by their signatures,[11] concerning the Iraqi chemical bombing of the city of Sardasht on 28 June 1987.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 August 1987 from members of the Iranian medical community to the Secretary-General

As you are well aware, even after the Security Council issued the statement on the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, the Iraqi régime resumed the bombing of civilian residential areas with chemical weapons.

The chemical bombing of the city of Sardasht on 28 June 1987, which resulted in the wounding and martyrdom of almost two thousand people, is the latest example of such savage attacks.

We, the undersigned Iranian medical doctors, on behalf of thirty thousand physicians and those who have been in close touch with the victims of Iraqi biological and chemical warfare, use this opportunity to ask you, who hold the crucial responsibility of maintaining world peace and security, to condemn this Iraqi crime and to identify the party who started this bloody conflict. Such an undertaking will definitely help bring a just end to this terrible imposed war which has taken a heavy human toll.

It will also prevent a further extension of the conflict in a volatile part of the world which, if left unchecked, could seriously jeopardize world peace and security.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/443-S/19019.

DOCUMENT S/19020

Letter dated 4 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my repeated letters on the Iranian aggressor régime's bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, the most recent being that contained in document S/19004, I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of this criminal régime have carried out the following acts of aggression.

1. On 29 July 1987, they shelled purely residential neighbourhoods in the towns of Zirawah and Qal'at Diza, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the death of six civilian citizens, including three women, and the wounding of one man and one woman in the town of Zirawah. The enemy shelling also resulted in the death of one woman and the wounding of two women in Qal'at Diza.

2. On 30 July they shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of houses and property belonging to civilian citizens.

3. On 1 August these aggressor forces shelled the Baymalik housing complex in Qal'at Diza, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the death of one child and the wounding of nine civilian citizens, including two children.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19021

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 August 1987]

The attached letter, dated 4 August 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 August 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the communiqué of 31 July 1987 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed communiqué, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Communiqué of 31 July 1987 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 23 July stated that it would unilaterally cut the armed forces of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men in order to avert the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, promote the reunification of the country and open a breach for the practical reduction of armed forces.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the People's Army of all arms and services to discharge 100,000 officers and men by the end of December 1987 and send them to the post of socialist construction.

It is by no means easy to make a determined decision unilaterally to cut in a brief period large armed forces 100,000-strong under the condition where we are standing in confrontation with the enemy equipped with modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, and incomparably superior to us in numerical strength.

The Supreme Command took a practical step with a firm will to realize universal and complete disarmament in actuality, not in words, to eliminate for ever the danger of the outbreak of another war in Korea and to promote its peaceful reunification.

This is a clear manifestation of the peace-loving efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the principled stand that only when a military equilibrium is maintained by reducing armed forces, not by reinforcing them, and complete disarmament realized, can the acute military confrontation of today be removed from the Korean peninsula.

If the disarmament proposal as propounded in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea materializes, the armed forces in the north and south of Korea would be reduced to 100,000 men or less in 1992; the Korean peninsula would be free from foreign forces and foreign military bases and the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line would be converted into a complete peace corridor.

This would finally eradicate the root cause of another war on the Korean peninsula to bring durable and lasting peace and a bright prospect open on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Furthermore, the realization of disarmament would help to direct a large sum of military spendings to peaceful construction and the promotion of people's well-being.

The whole Party, the whole country and the entire people will warmly welcome the discharged soldiers returning home according to the order of the Supreme Command, accord them social favour and pay particular attention to their work and life.

Today our Party calls all the Party members and working people to a grand general march to carry out the third seven-year plan. The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army firmly believes that all demobilized soldiers will work miracles and effect innovations in the worthwhile endeavours to fulfil the third seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must not use for their own purpose the gap caused by our unilateral arms reduction, but approach with sincerity and show a positive reaction to the proposal of the Government of the Republic in conformity with the trend of the times.

The Supreme Command stresses in the order that all the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards should maintain higher revolutionary vigilance than ever before and firmly defend the post of the country.

All our workers, farmers, soldiers, youth and students, office workers and all other segments of people will unite rock-firm around the Party and the leader and defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution as firm as an impregnable fortress and perform heroic feats in socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

DOCUMENT S/19022*

Letter dated 5 August 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Orignal: English]
[5 August 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, on the occasion of the summit conference of the five Central American heads of State in Guatemala on 6 and 7 August 1987.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/447-S/19022.

ANNEX

Declaration by the 12 States members of the European Community

The Twelve, concerned by the continuation of tensions in Central America, acknowledge the importance for the region's future of the summit conference of the five Central American heads of State to be held in Guatemala on 6 and 7 August 1987. This follows similar direct talks held in the Guatemala city of Esquipulas in May 1986.

The Twelve have noted with great interest the Central American peace initiative which the President of Costa Rica has tabled for consideration by the other Central American heads of State and which will be the main issue on the summit's agenda.

They believe that President Arias' peace initiative, which deserves to be supported, represents an original and constructive contribution to the establishment of peace through political means and to the consolidation of democracy in Central America, notably by holding pluralist elections for the Central American Parliament and for national parliaments. Falling within the framework of the Contadora process, this proposal takes advantage of the wish of the Central American countries to resume their negotiations in order to create conditions in which it will be possible to sign an agreement on lasting peace in the region.

The Twelve stress that the political dialogue meetings in which they participated at San José, Luxembourg and Guatemala City had the same objectives. They fully support the efforts that the five Central American countries will make in Guatemala and express the hope that these countries will be able to reach a consensus which will put an end to violence and instability in the Central American region.

DOCUMENT S/19024

Letter dated 5 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 August 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iraqi forces once again bombarded residential areas of Sardasht on 11 and 13 July 1987. On 11 July, at 0915 hours (local time), the township of Mirabad and the vicinity of Sardasht were bombarded, as a result of which one civilian was martyred and four injured. On 13 July Sardasht itself was attacked; one civilian was martyred and two injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19025

Note verbale dated 7 August 1987 from the mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[7 August 1987]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq dated 7 August 1987 concerning the Iranian military manoeuvres in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

The mission would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this note verbale and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to state the following.

On 3 August 1987, Iran announced its intention of conducting naval manœuvres in its territorial waters in the Arabian Gulf and in the Gulf of Oman and warned all vessels, whether commercial or military, against approaching those waters.

As is known, Iranian territorial waters cover a part of the waters of the Strait of Hormuz and a part of the waters situated between the Tunb and Forur islands. As is known also, the Strait of Hormuz is regarded as a strait used for international navigation linking two parts of the high seas, so that navigation in it is governed by the transit passage régime (under article 38, paragraph 1, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[12]) or by the innocent passage régime, which may not be suspended (under article 16, paragraph 4, of the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone[13]). Under both provisions, the coastal State may not suspend passage through the Strait for any reason whatsoever. The Tunb and Forur islands area falls under the same provisions governing international straits, whether it be regarded as an independent international strait having the same characteristics as a strait used for international navigation or as an extension of the Strait of Hormuz, since shipping lanes to or from the Strait of Hormuz, as defined by the International Maritime Organization, pass close to those islands.

The Iranian announcement is extremely serious, not only for current international navigation and the interest of the international community, but also for the future of that navigation and those interests, because it constitutes a dangerous precedent that violates a fundamental principle of international law and also disrupts the balance on which the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law

of the Sea is established. At a time when the international community is unanimously calling for compliance with Security Council resolution 598 (1987), the ending of the war and the establishment of security and stability in the region as a whole, we find the rulers of Iran going to extremes in their disregard for the principle of international law and the will of the international community and proceeding with their aggression against all.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, while once again declaring its adherence to and respect for the principles of international law, strongly condemns this Iranian action and regards it as a dangerous precedent with regard to disrespect for international norms and obligations. It requests the Secretary-General to intervene to prevent it and to regard this note verbale as an official document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/19026

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[10 August 1987]

The attached letter, dated 7 August 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Keun Park, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the observer of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of 3 August 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

I have further the honour to request that this letter and the enclosed statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea on 3 August 1987

The Government of the Republic of Korea has exerted every possible effort to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and fulfil the aspiration of the entire Korean people for peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation in the spirit of national reconciliation, and such an effort will continue in the future. We believe that to settle the Korean issues through talks between the parties directly concerned, South and North Korea, on the basis of the principle of national self-determination is the most appropriate approach reflecting the ardent national aspiration of the Korean people. The issue of peace and reunification is basically a problem to be settled by the Korean people themselves, as they are the masters of their own country.

Accordingly, if North Korea is truly interested in improving relations and relaxing tension between the South and the North, it must first show sincerity in confidence-building which is the basis for the consolidation of peace.

In the mean time, we had the Red Cross talks, the economic talks and preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks in order to reduce tension and restore trust between the South and the North. In the autumn of 1985, we also had a touching moment of shedding tears over the reunion of members of separated families when they exchanged the home-town visiting groups for the first time in the 40 years of division. Furthermore, the Red Cross talks and the economic talks have reached such a stage that concrete projects could have been implemented with only modest concessions and co-operation from both sides.

However, North Korea suspended unilaterally all channels of dialogue in January 1986 under the pretext of the Team Spirit exercise and put forward the so-called three-way military authorities talks and politico-military talks. Furthermore, North Korea recently made a proposal to hold armed forces reduction negotiations in Geneva among the three parties, including the United States. Such a proposal runs counter to the principle of self-determination, which calls for the settlement of the pending problems by the parties directly concerned, South and North Korea.

It is to be re-emphasized that the most practical approach to the solution of the pending problems between South and North Korea lies in strengthening the foundation for mutual trust by convening water resources talks at an early date while resuming and facilitating the Red Cross and economic talks that the North Korean side has unilaterally suspended.

Talks on armed forces reduction can bear concrete results only when confidence is restored and peace consolidated through exchanges and co-operation between the South and the North on the basis of arrangements for maintaining peace and security such as both Koreas' entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition by the four neighbouring Powers.

Under the present circumstances, as far as the issue of armed forces reduction between South and North Korea is concerned, it is important to make the arrangements for maintaining peace and security as well as avoiding military conflicts.

It is in this perspective that we propose to hold talks between the Foreign Ministers of South and North Korea in order to discuss such issues as the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement, United Nations membership, cross-recognition and other matters.

In this meeting, all matters of each other's concern may be discussed, comprising confidence-building measures such as resumption and progress of the suspended dialogue, consultations and settlement of the water resources problem; various issues including armed forces reduction to relax tension and establish peace on the Korean peninsula; and the issue of bringing about successful South-North Prime Ministers' talks and of realizing eventually a meeting between the highest authorities of the South and the North.

It is desirable that the Foreign Ministers' talks be held either in New York during the period between the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session and the end of September this year, when the Foreign Ministers of South and North Korea will be visiting the United Nations, or in any other mutually agreeable place during the same period.

We expect North Korea to respond positively to our proposal in full appreciation of our genuine desire for restoring trust and improving relations between the South and the North.

DOCUMENT S/19027

Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*10 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transit herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning acts of armed aggression carried out by the Iranian régime against Iraq since the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, since the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 598 (1987) on 20 July 1987, the Iranian armed forces have perpetrated the following acts of armed aggression against Iraq:

20 July: two armed attacks against the southern Majnoon field and an armed attack against the Iraqi coast at Hawr al-Hawizah;

21 July: an armed attack by the three units in the southern Majnoon field;

23 July: an armed attack against the Iraqi deep-water port;

26 July: an armed attack against the Iraqi deep-water port;

3 August: an armed attack against the Iraqi deep-water port;

4 August: an armed attack against the Iraqi deep-water port;

5 August: an armed attack in the region of Qal'at Diza;

6 August: an armed attack in the region of Qal'at Diza;

7 August: an armed attack in the region of Zhwartah;

7 August: an armed attack against the southern Majnoon field.

In addition to these acts of armed aggression, the Iranian armed forces shelled the following purely civilian population centres during the same period:

Date	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
20 July	Basra	1 wounded
23 July	Basra	1 wounded
23 July	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	7 wounded, including 3 women; some houses damaged
24 July	Basra	Some houses damaged
27 July	Qal'at Diza	7 killed; 5 wounded
27 July	Qazaniyah	2 wounded; 1 house damaged
29 July	Basra	
29 July	Basra (at night)	
31 July	Hawr al-Zubayr	
1 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 killed; 9 injured; some houses destroyed
3 August	Basra	Some houses damaged
5 August	Qal'at Diza	2 wounded; some houses damaged
7 August	Basra	

As you and the States Members of the United Nations, paticularly the members of the Security Council, are aware, the officials of the Iranian régime, at all levels, who are regarded under international law as authorized to represent the Iranian Government in its international relations, have stated through the various information media their unequivocal refusal to comply with resolution 598 (1987), while at the same time they have persisted in acts of armed aggression against Iraq.

This constitutes categorical proof of the continuation of the Iranian war of aggression against Iraq, which makes it incumbent on you and the members of the Security Council to draw the conclusions that follow from this continuation in the light of the provisions laid down in resolution 598 (1987), which, under the Charter of the United Nations, has binding force.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, which welcomed the above-mentioned resolution and expressed its full readiness to fulfil the obligations imposed by its provisions, affirms on this occasion that tardiness in drawing the obvious conclusions in the context of the implementation of the resolution tends to give the Iranian Government, which rejects the resolution, the prerogative of continuing its war of aggression against Iraq, in spite of the binding provisions contained therein and approved unanimously by the Security Council.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, which sincerely seeks peace and which has so far exercised the highest possible degree of self-control, must, in accordance with the provisions of international law relating to self-defence, take all available measures to protect the security and integrity of the country and the lives of Iraqi citizens, and it expects you and the Security Council to assume responsibility immediately, under the Charter of the United Nations, for the implementation of the provisions of resolution 598 (1987).

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19028

Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[10 August 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment by the Iranian régime of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent being the letter in document S/19020, I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of that arrogant régime have perpetrated the following criminal acts of aggression against our peaceful citizens.

1. On 1 August 1987 they shelled the Baymalik housing complex in the township of Qal'at Diza. This barbarous shelling caused the death of one child and the wounding of nine civilian citizens, including two children.

2. On 3 August they shelled residential quarters in the indomitable city of Basra with long-range artillery, causing damage to some houses and other property of civilian citizens.

3. On 5 August they shelled the residential outskirts of Qal'at Diza with long-range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, two civilian citizens, one of them female, were wounded and some houses and other property of civilian citizens suffered damage.

4. On 7 August they shelled residential quarters in the intrepid city of Basra with long-range artillery, causing damage to a number of houses belonging to civilian citizens.

5. On 9 August they shelled the city of Basra and the Baymalik housing complex in Qal'at Diza with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused the death of three civilian citizens, including one woman, and the wounding of five other citizens, including one woman and three children, in the township of Qal'at Diza.

I should be grateful if you would have this document distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19029*

Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 August 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter addressed to you from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Forty-two days have passed since Sardasht, a city of 12,000 in western Iran, came under Iraq's chemical bombardment. This was the first time that an entire city was poisoned by chemical weapons. The chemical attack was so extensive that nine days later, when the United Nations inspection team visited the area, the city was still heavily contaminated.

A number of the injured are still undergoing medical treatment in the European hospitals. Some of these victims have witnessed the loss of every member of their families, while they themselves are struggling against the effects of chemical weapons. Pictures of the victims were published recently as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council [*A/42/426-S/19006, annex*].

The chemical attack was immediately reported to you, and it was promptly requested that a team of experts be commissioned to investigate the matter and prepare a technical report. For reasons unknown to us, however, this request was not heeded at the time and only an informal report was prepared by the United Nations inspection team stationed at Tehran. Although this report was not published by the Secretariat or made available to the Security Council, it provides sufficient information and constitutes a basis for action by different organs of the United Nations. Clearly, this inaction is not owing to any defective verification and, therefore, the constraints that you face in taking a position are hardly comprehensible.

The history of seven years of imposed war has proved that the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, lacks the ability to act against the crimes and acts of aggression of the Iraqi régime, even at the cost of trampling its basic principles. For this reason, your warnings were not responded to and, despite your clear recommendations in the report of 8 May 1987 [*S/18852*], no "concerted efforts at the political level"

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/467-S/19029.

were called for. The Security Council was fully aware that the feeble statement of 14 May 1987 was not by any means reflective of the gravity and extent of Iraqi crimes and that it would be interpreted by Iraq as a carte blanche for its continued resort to chemical weapons —and it was indeed interpreted as such.

While the Sardasht tragedy should be recorded in encyclopaedias and history books, alongside of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as the first city in the world which fell victim to chemical bombardment, the Security Council and even the Secretary-General have refrained from the least possible action. This blatant irresponsibility on the part of the Security Council confirms the existing double standard in the positions of some of its permanent Members.

How ridiculous it is that in its support for Iraq, the United States, which has previously condemned Iraq's chemical attacks, should now be able to obstruct the consideration of the matter in the Security Council, as well as its pursuit by the Secretary-General. Other permanent Members, such as France and particularly the United Kingdom, with a clear record on this matter, have, owing to certain bilateral considerations, acted likewise.

Silence over the Sardasht tragedy is tantamount to ignoring a most heinous crime in contemporary history and nullifying the important Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.[4] The causes and reasons for the indifference of the Security Council towards protection of international law should particularly be accounted for at a time when negotiations on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction[5] have reached their final stages. Since Security Council resolution 598 (1987) has, despite its fundamental lack of balance, deplored once again the use of chemical weapons, I wish to receive your clear, precise and official response to the following important questions.

1. What has been the Iraqi response to your official appeal of 29 June 1984 [*S/16663*] addressing the heads of States to commit themselves not to use chemical weapons? Why was your appeal not pursued? If the appeal was unanswered by Iraq, what measures have been taken to convince Iraq to comply with provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol?

2. Is compliance with international rules and regulations, including the Geneva Protocol, obligatory for its States signatories? In case the answer is affirmative and while the Security Council has implicitly introduced Iraq on two occassions, and explicitly on 21 March 1986 and 14 May 1987, as the violator of the Geneva Protocol, do these positions not create any commitment for Iraq as a Member of the United Nations and a signatory to that Protocol?

3. Has the report of the United Nations inspection team stationed in Tehran, filed after the visit to Sardasht and its chemical victims, not confirmed the chemical attack and flagrant violations of the Geneva Protocol? How, then, can silence and inaction on the part of the United Nations be justified?

4. Why are other reports of the inspection team on attacks against civilian targets no longer made official and why has their circulation ceased? Why has the report on the chemical bombardment of Sardasht not been circulated by the Secretariat? Is the mere opposition of one of the parties sufficient for making the activities of the inspection team unofficial? Is this the general policy applied to all observer teams of the United Nations?

5. If the report of the inspection team cannot be cited as an official document, why was the dispatch of the team and the preparation of an official report ignored despite Iran's request? Why did even a visit to the wounded in Madrid's hospitals by the Spanish member of the team not take place?

6. Has the statement of 14 May 1987 made in the Security Council [*see S/18863*] served as an appropriate response to the appeal of the Secretary-General for "concerted efforts at the political level"? If so, then why has the statement led to a bigger crime in Sardasht? And if not, then why were my warnings and suggestions proposed in the letter of 23 May 1987 left unanswered?

7. The Security Council, because of United States' support for Iraq, has yielded to the illegal justification that the only way to prevent the repetition of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq is to terminate the war. Does this mean that the United Nations official position now permits and accepts the use of chemical weapons as long as the war continues?

8. If the answer is negative, then what practical and concrete measures and proposals have been drawn up by the Secretary-General and the Security Council to ensure that "concerted efforts at the political level" are realized?

Your reply to these questions will contribute in a determining manner to our evaluation of the role of the United Nations and the Security Council *vis-à-vis* the war and its various dimensions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will undoubtedly consider these answers in its final military decision or retaliatory measures against the continuation of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to register its temporary reservation on the Geneva Protocol of 1925, reserving for itself the right of retaliation as long as practical measures to prevent Iraq from further chemical attacks have not materialized. Once the reservation is approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Secretary-General will be duly informed.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19030

Letter dated 11 August 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*11 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to my note No. 099/MPT/87 of 7 August 1987 informing you of the preparations for a Libyan military offensive against Chad, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the message addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad concerning the grave situation currently prevailing in the north of my country.

I should be obliged if you would have the text of this message distributed as a document of the Council under the Chad-Libya question, of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Ahmat A. HAGGAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Chad
to the United Nations

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHAD ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

On the morning of 8 August 1987, Libyan forces attacked the positions of the Chadian National Armed Forces in Tibesti at Bardaï and Omchi. The fighting, which raged fiercely over a sector of several dozen kilometres, ended with the liberation of the Chadian town of Aouzou. It should be noted that Aouzou lies 100 kilometres south of the international frontier between Chad and Libya. In the face of premeditated and unmistakable aggression, carried out in contempt of all the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), especially the resolution adopted at the twenty-third session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government calling on the two parties to seek a negotiated solution to the dispute, Chad exercised its inalienable right of self-defence.

Blatantly false statements consisting of propaganda and obfuscation in no way detract from the reality of the Libyan aggression against Chad. The aggression and occupation of Chadian territory, moreover, have dragged on for more than a decade. It goes without saying that through these new aggressive initiatives, the fascist junta in Tripoli is deliberately trying to sabotage the efforts to settle the dispute between Chad and Libya by peaceful means. While determined to defend itself and to repel the invaders, Chad reaffirms once more its readiness to look favourably upon all international initiatives for a peaceful solution, particularly, that put forward by OAU through the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Chad-Libya dispute, which is in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that of OAU.

Gouara LASSOU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Chad

DOCUMENT S/19031

Letter dated 11 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 August 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the detailed and official position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Detailed and official position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Security Council resolution 598 (1987)

1. Security Council resolution 598 (1987) has been formulated and adopted by the United States with the explicit intention of intervention in the Persian Gulf and the region, mustering support for Iraq and its supporters in the war, and the diversion of public opinion from the home front. None of these objectives correspond to the legitimate objective of seeking a just solution to the conflict.

2. Resolution 598 (1987) has been formulated without seeking consultation from the Islamic Republic of Iran. As it reflects the Iraqi formulae for the resolution of the conflict, it cannot therefore be considered a balanced, impartial, comprehensive and practical resolution.

3. If the United States and the countries supporting Iraq harbour the illusion that they can terminate the war in favour of Iraq through an unjust and partial resolution, they are well advised to review the experience of the Council over the past several years following the liberation of Khorramshahr and the expulsion of the Iraqi forces of occupation from most of the occupied territory inside the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as the victim of aggression, is the main party to determine how the war can be terminated, and no change can be effected in the course of the war as long as conditions of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not met.

4. The Security Council is obliged to explain why the Iran-Iraq war, exactly at the time when it is approaching its final stages, had turned into a breach of peace, thus necessitating recourse to Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations. Ironically enough, the initiation of the war by Iraq on 22 September 1980 and occupation of

a vast part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran was a breach of world peace. The Security Council, however, chose to remain silent then. Little wonder, then, that the United States, in an outright show of support for Iraq, even forced the Council to oppose the amendment proposed by some permanent and non-permanent members of the Council as to considering the war fom the very outset as a breach of peace.

5. Article 1 of the Charter accords suppression of aggression priority over all other objectives. And yet the Security Council in its first resolution regarding the conflict (resolution 479 (1980), dated 28 September 1980) called on Iran, a Member State of the United Nations, to practically submit to aggression. The Secretary-General, on the other hand, has, through his subtle initiatives, endeavoured to compensate gradually for the Council's "purposeful error". The recent hypocritical political manœuvre of the United States forced the Council to support the aggressor once again and hence openly violate the first and foremost objective of the Charter.

6. The Security Council, by virtue of its submission to the resolution presented and actively pursued by the United States, has, in practical terms, turned itself into a party to the conflict. As such, the Council will not be able to play a positive and constructive role as regards the war, and it will find it expedient in the future to modify this position.

7. The Islamic Republic of Iran had previously warned that the adoption of this resolution is a prelude to the expansion of tension and further exacerbation of the situation. What has transpired since its adoption points in the same direction. The United States immediately brought its armada into the Persian Gulf and intends to increase its military presence in the area. The incidents that took place in Saudi Arabia with American provocation and American military support for the export of Iraqi oil through Kuwait have soured the relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and these countries. And military operations by Iraq are continuing unabated.

8. The United States increased its presence and its military provocations in the Persian Gulf, which have led to further escalation of tension in the region constitute clear violations of paragraph 5 of resolution 598 (1987). As such, the United States is the first violator of the resolution whose formulation and adoption was an American undertaking. If the Security Council is honestly committed to its own resolution, it follows that the Council must take a clearcut position on the violation of the resolution by the United States.

9. The United States, through mounting pressure on the Security Council to adopt another resolution, seeks to take measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran and prepare the grounds for confrontation with Iran. Such efforts would only lead to the expansion of tension and further isolation of the Council from the political arena of the conflict. The Islamic Republic of Iran would not hesitate to confront any provocative measure on the part of the United States. However, the Council is well advised to realign its decisions with the principles enshrined in the Charter. Meanwhile, the best possible line of action lies in strengthening the positive aspects of the present resolution so that it would pave the way for the future co-operation and adoption of constructive measures.

10. The crisis in the Persian Gulf is not unrelated to the question of the Iran-Iraq war. However, due to its significance and sensitivity, it calls for special attention. Failure in resolving the crisis in the Persian Gulf will precipitate the expansion of the conflict to unpredictable dimensions. Therefore, any efforts to restore peace and security in the Persian Gulf must be accorded first priority. In this connection, paragraphs 5 and 8 constitute the critical parts of the resolution.

11. The Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries in the region are, prior to and more than any other countries, interested in and committed to the stability and security in the Persian Gulf, freedom of navigation and the unimpeded flow of oil. The crisis in the Persian Gulf was initiated, perpetuated and expanded by Iraq and brought to a climax following the Kuwaiti invitation of superpowers and consequent military intervention by the United States. All these developments, and in particular the violation of paragraph 5 of the resolution due to the intensified United States military presence in the area, have adversely affected the possibility of action on the part of the Secretary-General, on the basis of paragraph 8 of the resolution, in connection with security and stability in the region.

12. Resolution of the crisis in the Persian Gulf lies in the commitment of both parties not to attack commercial ships, withdrawal of foreign forces from the area and strict observance of neutrality on the part of all littoral States, particularly Kuwait. Only the restoration of tranquillity in the Persian Gulf holds out any hope for positive political action regarding other aspects of the conflict.

13. Iraq has violated the terms of resolution 598 (1987) by launching several offfensive operations immediately following its adoption. Some instances of these violations have been reported to the United Nations by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and are contained in documents S/18997 and S/19002. The Iraqi aerial attack against Tabriz is another clear and unequivocal example of Iraqi violation of resolution 598 (1987) and its hypocritical policy, which, ironically, was engineered by Iraq's supporters, and to its best satisfaction. While expectation of a minimum of consistency between Iraq's words and deeds is most reasonable, it is not known for what reasons the Security Council has turned a blind eye in the face of such flagrant violations by Iraq of its resolution.

14. Pronouncement of Iraq as the aggressor and the party responsible for the conflict, as well as determining damages and war reparations, are essential for a thorough study of the conflict and formulation of a final solution. The Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this field.

15. Resolution 598 (1987) has condemned once again the use of chemical weapons, bombardment of civilian quarters, attacks on ships and civilian aircraft and violation of international law, particularly the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.[4] Yet, no practical measure has been foreseen to prevent the repetition of these crimes. The Islamic Republic of Iran is awaiting the response of the Secretary-General to the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 10 August 1987 [*S/19029*] regarding the important issue of use of chemical weapons particularly after the Iraqi chemical attack on the city of Sardasht. The Islamic Republic of Iran is also prepared to consider any proposals on other aspects of the war related to international humanitarian law.

16. The Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted to the Secretary-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross various proposals for repatriation of different groups of POWs and, in some instances, has acted on a unilateral basis. The Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the ICRC for implementation of these proposals or any other proposals on the basis of the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.[5]

17. The eight-point plan of March 1985 of the Secretary-General has been the only practical plan thus far taking various aspects of the war into account. It has not been in force due to Iraqi opposition. This plan is still a suitable ground for future efforts of the Secretary-General.

18. The Islamic Republic of Iran hereby renews its confidence in the Secretary-General and is prepared to continue co-operation with him within the framework of his independent efforts and initiatives.

19. Constructive and commendable endeavours of certain impartial members of the Security Council to arrive at a balanced and positive resolution did not reach the desired results. However, grounds have been laid so that the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue its co-operation in a manner that would lead the Council to a just position. Undoubtedly, clearcut pronouncements on the responsibility of Iraq for the conflict, declared by some countries, constitute the most important element in the just resolution of the conflict. The Islamic Republic of Iran takes note of all positive endeavours and expresses its appreciation.

DOCUMENT S/19032*

Letter dated 12 August 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters, I regret to inform you that Israel has continued its attacks against southern Lebanon in various areas, as shown by the following facts.

1. On Sunday, 9 August, the Israeli air force carried out an attack on the village of Soultaniyé, which resulted in casualties among the population and large-scale losses of property.

2. During the night of 9/10 August, areas to the east of Sidon were subjected to mortar shelling by the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The shelling lasted a number of hours.

3. On Monday, 10 August, four Israeli Cobra helicopters bombarded the village of Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr and the course of the Litani river from 4.50 p.m. until 6.15 p.m. They used heavy machine guns and air-to-ground missiles, one of which hit a civilian Mercedes, killing one citizen and wounding two others. The Israeli leadership justified this crime by claiming that the car was "suspect". Israeli artillery participated by spraying hills, valleys and fields with incendiary bombs, which ignited fires in farmland and olive orchards in the area.

The Lebanese Government, as it once again condemns these practices, which are contrary to all international custom and law, draws the attention of the international community to the fact that Israeli policy in this field is aimed at creating exclusive zones where it is impossible for farmers to work their land. Such is the case in the villages of Yatar, Kafra, Jbaa, Arabsalim and Zaoutar and others.

One of the new-old manifestations of this Israeli policy is the repeated bombardment of positions of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*], specifically, the Nepalese and Norwegian battalions, which has been justified by fallacious arguments.

The Lebanese Government, while condemning these terrorist and inhumane practices on the part of Israel, reaffirms its position that the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the south and the repeated acts of aggression against the population and their property is creating an explosive situation which presents a threat to the security and safety of the population on both sides of the frontier and that compliance with the international will through the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the deployment of UNIFIL forces up to the international frontier are the way to achieve peace and security for the region and its people.

The Lebanese Government calls upon the international community to endeavour to halt the Israeli practices immediately, because they daily result in more victims, destruction, losses and suffering for the population of southern Lebanon.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nouhad MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/470-S/19032.

DOCUMENT S/19033

Letter dated 12 August 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 August 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you from Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

I would appreciate that the letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dharar A. RAZZOOQI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Original: Arabic*]

I wish to inform you that at 10.30 a.m. on 1 August 1987, a mob of demonstrators organized by elements of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards and associates of some Iranian parties stormed the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran, where they engaged in destructive acts incom-

patible with every principle of international law and contrary to civilized norms, as set forth below.

1. Kuwait's flag was pulled down and set on fire, together with the State emblems.

2. The Kuwaiti Chargé d'affaires and one of the diplomats were taken to the Headquarters of the Primary Revolutionary Committee in Tehran, where they were detained, interrogated and insulted in a manner that is inconsistent with the most fundamental rules of morality and human behaviour. They were barred from contacting any outside party and kept in two separate rooms for 30 hours before they were returned to their homes.

3. Official documents and papers contained in the Embassy were seized.

4. New passports, travel documents and even the passports of the Kuwaiti diplomats were confiscated.

5. Telecommunications and facsimile equipment, typewriters and all the remaining contents of the Embassy were transferred to an unknown place.

6. The ambassador's car, a Mercedes 500 bearing diplomatic licence plates, was looted.

7. Items that could not be removed from the Embassy were destroyed, demolished and burned.

8. The Iranian flag was hoisted over the Embassy premises and elements from the official militias have, up to the time this letter was written, been occupying the Embassy building.

These irresponsible acts took place not only without any intervention by the authorities of the State which are responsible for the protection of an embassy in its territory, but also with the support and encouragement of the authorities themselves, in so far as the occupation, burning and destruction were the subject of an extensive official propaganda campaign. The Foreign Ministry of Kuwait promptly submitted notes of protest directly to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran and the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait, in addition to the official meetings held with the Iranian Embassy's Chargé d'affaires in Kuwait, in which we demanded adequate explanations of such irresponsible acts; but, most regrettably, there has been no response from the Iranian authorities regarding what occurred.

Kuwait registers its strong rejection of those practices, condemns them with the utmost scorn and reiterates the protests it previously expressed to Iran, including that concerning the flagrant violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,[18] which Iran itself ratified in 1975, to say nothing of the incompatibility of those above-mentioned practices and acts with the most elementary rules of international relations and conduct. In bringing this information to the attention of the Secretary-General and the respected Members of the United Nations, Kuwait wishes to place on record that full legal, moral and material responsibility for what happened rests with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it reserves the right to take a decision in accordance with its sovereignty and legitimate rights.

(Signed) Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

DOCUMENT S/19034*

Letter dated 11 August 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 August 1987]

In a letter dated 31 July 1987 [*S/19013*] the Permanent Representative of Jordan claims that Israeli excavations near Jerusalem's Wailing Wall have damaged the Tankiziyah Madrasah, a nearby Islami landmark. In this regard, I would like to make the following points.

1. The Jordanian claim that "persistent" Israeli excavations are the "underlying cause" of damage to the Madrasah is misleading and inaccurate. Excavations around the area in question were completed in 1984 and thus could not cause any damage to surrounding buildings. This was confirmed by a special representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in his report dated 21 August 1986.

2. A group of senior Waqf officials, accompanied by Jerusalem's Inspector of Antiquities, recently visited the Madrasah. It was determined that the damage to the floor of the room in question was due to water seepage, which, over the years, had shrunk and eroded the soft soil beneath the floor, causing it to sink.

3. The Ministry of Religious Affairs has undertaken to effect the necessary repairs.

In these circumstances it is astonishing how structural defects in a building nearly 700 years old can be said to constitute, in the Jordanian view, the "Judaization" of Jerusalem and the obliteration of Islamic landmarks.

This imaginative language, however, is entirely consistent with the selective manner in which certain States choose to voice their concern over the sanctity of Islamic sites and holy places. In numerous incidents in which mosques and other Islamic sites outside of Israel are destroyed or are the scene of violent activities, those that would otherwise readily condemn Israel for any reason remain conspicuous by their silence.

This selective course of action in the United Nations is once again emphasized and underlined by the above Jordanian letter. On the very day this letter was sent, over 400 pilgrims were killed in front of Mecca's Grand

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/471-S/19034.

Mosque, Islam's holiest site, and yet the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan chose to draw the "urgent attention [of the Secretary-General] to a new act of aggression" purportedly carried out by Israel, in relation to needed repairs to an ancient building. The lack of balance and proportion is self-evident and requires no further elaboration.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19035

Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's assiduous pursuit of its series of criminal acts against our peaceful citizens through its iniquitous shelling of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/19028, I have the honour to inform you that, on 11 August 1987, the forces of the régime shelled residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra and the township of Qal'at Diza, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the wounding of four civilian citizens and damage to a number of houses and property belonging to civilian citizens in the township of Qal'at Diza.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19036

Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council*

[*Original: French*]
[*13 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for information the text of a communiqué dated 5 August 1987 in which the Government of the Republic of Chad informs national and international public opinion of the preparations that are under way for a new Libyan military offensive against Chad, in violation of the provisions of the most recent resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on the Chad-Libya conflict and the statement adopted by the Security Council on 6 April 1983 [*S/15688*] calling on "the parties to settle [their] differences without undue delay and by peaceful means" and urging "both sides to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the current situation".

(Signed) Ahmat A. HAGGAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Chad
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Chadian Government dated 5 August 1987

An extraordinary joint meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Bureau of the National Advisory Council and the Executive Bureau of the Union nationale pour l'indépendance et la révolution (UNIR) was held today, Wednesday, 5 August 1987, under the chairmanship of Al Hajn Hissein Habré, President of the Republic, President of the Council of Ministers and Founding President of UNIR.

Gravely concerned over developments in the northernmost part of Chad and the area along the frontier between Chad and the Sudan, the Government of the Republic of Chad informs national and international public opinion of the following.

1. Large-scale movements of Libyan troops (regular forces, elements of the Islamic Legion and mercenaries) are taking place in the northern part of the country and are advancing on the positions of the Chadian National Armed Forces in Tibesti.

2. Three large columns of Libyan forces, including elements of the Islamic Legion and mercenaries, are on the move in the Darfour, in Sudanese territory, and are drawing dangerously near to Chadian territory.

The aggressive intentions of these forces are obvious. These troop movements, which are precursors of a Libyan military offensive against Chad, show what little respect the Tripoli clique has for the most recent resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on the Chad-Libya conflict.

Furthermore, the Government of Chad, anxious to maintain the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which exist between Chad and the Sudan, reminds the Sudanese authorities of the grave responsibility which they incur for the worsening of the situation along the frontier between Chad and the Sudan by allowing Libyan aggression against Chad to be carried out from Sudanese territory.

* Issued as a document of the Security Council in accordance with the request made by the Permanent Mission of Chad on 13 August 1987.

DOCUMENT S/19037

Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 August 1987]

I have the honour to request that the text of my letter dated 10 August 1987 addressed to the President of the Security Council, a copy of which is attached hereto, be circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadalla Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the military aggression to which the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was subjected on 8 August 1987.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

ENCLOSURE

Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I wish to inform you that on 8 August 1987 the territory of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was subjected to military aggression. The aggression occurred on the southern international frontier of the Jamahiriya.

The imperialist, colonialist and reactionary forces, in their customary alliance, carried out this aggression and concentrated their capabilities and means for that purpose.

This aggression against the territory of the Jamahiriya constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region and in the world and is deemed a violation of international conventions and laws, thus giving the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya the right to counter the aggression and eliminate its sources.

In notifying you of these grave developments so that you may assume your full responsibility to deal with the situation, we affirm the right of the Jamahiriya to use the necessary means to repel the aggression and eliminate its sources.

(Signed) Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19038

Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[13 August 1987]

On 10 August 1987 the representative of the terrorist and expansionist régime of Libya to the United Nations sent a letter, on behalf of the puppet clique in power in Tripoli, informing the President of the Security Council and hence, international opinion, that during the day of 8 August 1987 his country had fallen victim along its southern frontier to alleged armed aggression on the part of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT).

This information is patently false, devoid of all foundation and indeed absurd, particularly coming from the representative of the State whose top leaders are liars of international repute. It may therefore readily be understood that, by these devices, the representative of Colonel Qaddafi is desperately trying to spread confusion about a situation of which international opinion is adequately informed. This involves in particular the aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya, a situation which, as is well known, dates from 1973 with the occupation of that part of Tibesti commonly known as the "Aouzou Strip", in the extreme north of Chad. From 1973 onwards, Libya extended its colonialist domain throughout the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Prefecture, that is, over an area of 550,000 square kilometres of Chadian territory.

In the face of this wanton aggression, FANT, determined to free the country from Libyan domination, regained control of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, except for the Aouzou Strip, as a result of their courageous action and in the space of a few months, inflicting a series of crushing defeats on the Libyan occupying troops. Since then, the terrorist and expansionist régime, led by Colonel Qaddafi, the madman of Sidra, has been longing to regain the positions which its army was forced to abandon when confronted by the determination of FANT.

In taking this aggressive attitude the puppet régime in Tripoli, as everyone is aware, is trying to destabilize Chad in order to achieve its annexationist designs. This is all the more obvious because Colonel Qaddafi's régime meticulously planned its attack, which took place on Saturday, 8 August 1987, as a full-scale military offensive against the FANT positions in the Bardaï and Omchi sector.

Moreover, the events which are taking place in the northern part of my country are a surprise to no one.

Already, in a communiqué dated 5 August 1987, the contents of which were transmitted to the President of the Security Council in letter No. 099/MPT/87 of 7 August 1987 [*S/19036*], the Chadian Government drew the attention of national and international opinion to the imminence of a Libyan military offensive against Chad, particularly the offensive which FANT had to face on 8 August 1987. After massive, fierce but increasingly unsuccessful assaults against the FANT positions, Colonel Qaddafi's troops, over-equipped and assisted by a rabble of mercenaries and elements of the wretched "Islamic army", beat a retreat, and the pursuit which then began culminated in the liberation of the martyred town of Aouzou, situated 100 kilometres south of the international frontier between Chad and Libya and illegally occupied by Libya since 1973.

In view of the foregoing, it is easy to see that the armed aggression which the representative of the ruling clique in Tripoli is trying to disguise by reversing the roles of aggressor and victim, against all evidence, is indeed the aggression carried out against my country, Chad, in the extreme north of its territory. The agent for Colonel Qaddafi's sordid and infamous undertakings unconvincingly describes this integral part of Chad as southern Libya.

Obviously this statement constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and that of the Organization of African Unity.

In contrast to the lies which have been crudely orchestrated by the representative of the Tripoli régime for the needs of the cause, I wish to point out once again to the Council that it was the Libyan army which took the initiative of attacking the FANT positions situated 200 kilometres south of the international frontier between Chad and Libya. Responsibility for the events which have taken place in Chadian territory since 8 August 1987 lies entirely with the Tripoli régime, and that régime alone.

In the face of this situation, which dangerously threatens the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Chad, my Government calls on the Security Council to rise to its responsibilities and demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Libyan troops from Chad and the immediate halting of the intensive and indiscriminate bombardments which the Libyan air force is carrying out every day in the areas of Aouzou, Bardaï, Omchi, Ouaddi-Doum, Faya, etc., using fragmentation and napalm bombs against the civilian population.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Council under the Chad-Libya question, of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Ahmat Abderamane HAGGAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19039*

Letter dated 13 August from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, concerning the outcome of the summit meeting of the five Central American heads of State, held at Guatemala, on 6 and 7 August 1987.

I would appreciate that the text of this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the 12 States members of the European Community

The Twelve have taken note with great satisfaction that the five Central American Presidents at their recent meeting in Guatemala have reached agreement on a plan for peace and democracy in Central America, in accordance with the aims of the Contadora process.

They believe that the outcome of the summit meeting constitutes a very important step towards establishment of a climate of mutual trust necessary for a peaceful development of that region, with respect for political freedom and social justice.

The Twelve fully support these efforts in conformity with their long-standing objectives of the political dialogue, in which they participated at San José, Luxembourg and Guatemala City.

The Twelve urge the five Central American countries, as well as all countries with links and interests in the region, to co-operate constructively in translating the agreement reached into lasting peace and true democracy in Central America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/472-S/19039.

DOCUMENT S/19040

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[14 August 1987]

The attached letter, dated 14 August 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 6 August 1987.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement dated 6 August 1987 of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement containing a new disarmament proposal on 23 July out of a desire to remove the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and open a bright prospect for national reunification. This arms reduction proposal of ours is enjoying widespread support and sympathy worldwide, as it reflects the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The south Korean authorities published a "statement by the foreign ministry" on 3 August [*see S/19026*], clarifying their stand on our proposal for arms reduction. In the "statement" the south Korean authorities ignored our proposal for multinational disarmament negotiations and contended that if the "pending problems" between the north and the south were to be solved, it would be necessary to resume the "suspended dialogues", and proposed to hold talks between the Foreign Ministers of the north and the south to discuss such issues as the conclusion of a "non-aggression agreement", "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition".

By proposing north-south Foreign Ministers' talks to discuss such issues as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition", the south Korean authorities mean to exploit them for the purpose of perpetuating the division of the country and the nation rather than discussing such essential issues as the relaxation of tensions in Korea and the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country. This is very unjustifiable.

None the less, we welcome in principle the proposal of the south Korean authorities to have a dialogue with us itself, proceeding from the invariable stand to bridge over the difficulties lying in the way of national reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

If a dialogue for easing the tensions and preserving and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula is to be oriented to a right direction, it is urgently required, above all, to solve the problem of arms reduction. Only when complete disarmament is realized can we remove the acute military and political confrontation, dispel distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, create an atmosphere of trust between them and make a breakthrough for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A solution to this fundamental problem is inevitably linked to the issue of United States forces present in south Korea. It is indispensable, therefore, that the United States should attend talks discussing the issue of disarmament. No effective measure will be taken without the participation of the United States.

Hence, we hold that not only the Foreign Ministers of the north and the south but also the Secretary of State of the United States, which is directly responsible for the tensions on the Korean peninsula, should participate in talks for a solution to the issue of arms reduction.

We consider that the issue of disarmament directly related to the United States should be discussed at talks among the Foreign Ministers of the north and the south and the United States Secretary of State, and that other issues within the nation which are related to national reunification should be solved by our nation itself through dialogue between the north and the south.

The south Korean side, too, this time indicated that the "pending issues" between the north and the south should be discussed and solved through talks between themselves on the principle of national self-determination.

We have maintained from the beginning that no foreign forces should be allowed to meddle in the solution of issues within the nation and that the issues related to national reunification should be solved independently by our nation itself on the principle of national self-determination.

It is clear to everybody that there are problems to be solved with the participation of the United States, whereas others should be left to be solved by our nation alone as regards the Korean issue.

We consider that the discussion and solution of the internal problems of the nation related to the reunification of the country may be realized through the Premiers' talks which the north and the south had already discussed to reach an understanding. If the Premiers' talks are held, the problems of the resumption of the "past dialogues", such as Red Cross talks, economic talks and preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, will be solved simultaneously. Then the "problem of water resources" may be also discussed.

From such a point of view the Government of our Republic decided to propose talks between the Foreign Ministers of the north and the south with the participation of the United States Secretary of State in Geneva or in any other convenient place at an early date in order to discuss first the arms reduction problem and all other problems for détente on the Korean peninsula.

Talks between the Foreign Ministers may take the form of bilateral talks when necessary.

If talks between the Foreign Ministers are held smoothly, we think a favourable atmosphere will be created for multinational negotiation involving the delegates of the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as observers.

In order to successfully ensure talks between the Foreign Ministers of the north and south involving the United States, we propose to have preliminary talks at vice-minister level in Panmunjom towards the end of August 1987, or at a date to be agreed upon between the two sides.

If there is any inconvenience for the United States and the south Korean authorities to hold preliminary talks, we consider it possible to have two-channel bilateral preliminary talks—talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and those between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and south Korea. In this case, north-south preliminary talks will be held in Panmunjom and preliminary talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States in New York or in any other place convenient to each other.

Considering that at the present juncture it is a pressing problem which brooks no further delay to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace there, we hope that the United States and the south Korean authorities will affirmatively respond to our sincere proposal.

DOCUMENT S/19041

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 August 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to document S/19005 dated 29 July 1987, containing a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following points.

1. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran which *a fortiori* applies to the neighbouring countries of the Persian Gulf, to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict.

2. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has specifically called upon the State of Kuwait to maintain neutrality in the war. Regrettably, not only has Kuwait not observed the rules of neutrality by financially supporting Iraq, but the officials of Kuwait have publicly acknowledged that their ports and other logistical facilities, including Kuwaiti airspace, are at the disposal of Iraq to fuel its war machine and to support its military forces and to conduct aggressive operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. The Government of Kuwait, fanning the flames of this imposed war and in order to escalate the tension in the region and help Iraq achieve its goal of internationalization of the war, has dragged the super-Powers to the Persian Gulf.

4. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran would respond appropriately should the Government of Kuwait strictly observe the rules of neutrality in the war. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait has once again evaded committing his Government to refraining from offering economic, logistical and other help to the Iraqi aggressor régime, thus demonstrating impartiality in the Iraqi war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As already repeatedly mentioned in statements of the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country to the Secretary-General, until the official announcement by Kuwait of its guaranteed withdrawal of financial, political and logistical support for Iraq and hence a position of complete neutrality, Kuwait will be regarded as a partner of Iraq in the war. The Islamic Republic of Iran will adjust its policies *vis-à-vis* Kuwait accordingly.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19042

Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 August 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the incident of Monday 10 August 1987 in the Gulf of Oman off the port of Fujayrah, where the United States-operated supertanker *Texaco Caribbean* with a Panamanian flag, carrying Iranian crude oil, was holed by a mine. This indicates that Iraq and the United States have not limited their tension-creating tactics to the Persian Gulf but have in fact extended their threat to the Gulf of Oman, a threat that may even be extended to the Indian Ocean.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, alarmed by this extension of threat, seriously warns the international community and maritime and shipping authorities of this new dimension of the danger to the sea lanes of this vital region of the world.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran draws the attention of all responsible world authorities to the warning contained in the letter, dated 22 July 1987, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General [*S/18993*] which, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), indicated that the United States had violated that same resolution and that the United States policy in the Persian Gulf region was contrary to the peace process and the safeguarding of navigation in international waters and sea lanes. The United States policy has resulted in the escalation of tension in the area and has increased instability in the region, endangering all littoral States.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to co-operate in reducing tension in the region and to this effect is willing to participate in mine-sweeping operations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19043

Note verbale dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 August 1987]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to the Iraqi régime's note verbale dated 7 August 1987 [*S/19025*], concerning the Iranian naval manoeuvres in its territorial waters in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, has the honour to state the following.

1. The present régime of Iraq, which initiated tension in the Persian Gulf, is not in a position to express valid views regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.[12] That régime has violated international law by starting the war of aggression against Iran and by attacking commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf.

2. The "Martyrdom" manoeuvres were in response to the military threats of the United States in the region carried out in support of the régime of Iraq. Furthermore, it should be noted that the United States has not signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

3. The announcements in connection with the "Martyrdom" manoeuvres were simply designed to inform non-belligerent civilian vessels and aircraft of the scale of the manoeuvres and to safeguard their security. They could therefore in no way constitute violations of the "right of transit and innocent passage".

4. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby declares its adherence to and respect for the principles of international law. As a party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone[13] and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, it is committed to the transit passage as well as innocent passage discipline.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns all violations of international law by the régime of Iraq, which started the war of aggression against Iran on 22 September 1980 by violating the Charter of the United Nations and the 1975 Algiers Agreement,[17] has used chemical weapons in the war in violation of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,[14] and initiated attacks on civilian targets in violation of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention[2]—hideous war crimes, all of which have been recorded in United Nations documents.

It would be highly appreciated if this note were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/19044

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 August 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and in response to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Iraq, contained in document S/18965 dated 6 July 1987, I have the honour to indicate the position of my Government regarding the question of prisoners of war as follows.

I. In accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949,[3] the Islamic Republic of Iran's proposals as regards the exchange of prisoners of war were sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in document S/16992 dated 1 March 1985. Furthermore, those proposals were presented in detail to the twenty-fifth international assembly of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the attention of all the participant members, including the representative of the régime of Iraq.

II. The régime of Iraq is attempting to create a link between the destiny of Iraqi prisoners of war and its own vague and unknown fate. Therefore, that régime has always avoided the acceptance of the humanitarian proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other international organizations with regard to supporting the victims of war. The inhumane actions of that régime have even affected the fate of the disabled and invalid Iraqi prisoners of war, whose lives have been saved by huge medical expenditure and who have been freed unilaterally as a result of the humanitarian policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These victims of the Iraqi régime's ill-fated propaganda schemes, following their release by Iran, instead of returning to their own country and being admitted for further treatment, have been assembled in teams for propaganda purposes and tour various foreign countries in order to cast a shadow on the humanitarian efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and discredit these unilateral actions of Iran.

III. Surprisingly, while there are accusations of ill treatment and torture of Iraqi prisoners of war in the letter of 19 May 1987 of the Iraqi régime's representative [*S/18871*], the same régime's reaction to the Iranian proposal that there should be a renewed investigation of conditions of the prisoners of war in both countries of Iran and Iraq is silence. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers this silence as proof of the empty and invalid claims of the Iraqi régime with regard to conditions of the Iraqi prisoners of war in the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as cruel treatment of the Iranian prisoners of war by the régime in Iraq.

IV. Since the régime of Iraq claims that it has not had the opportunity to see the Iranian proposals, the Islamic Republic of Iran once again presents its proposals, which have been carefully prepared in accordance with the essence of the Third Geneva Convention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes the mediation of any international organization with regard to the implementation of these proposals as well as the mediation efforts of the United Nations, and especially the person of the Secretary-General.

The proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the question of the exchange of prisoners of war between Iran and Iraq are as follows:

1. Freeing all wounded and ill prisoners of war in accordance with articles 109 and 110 of the Third Geneva Convention;

2. Exchange of all civilians who are held as prisoners in the camps;

3. Exchange of all persons that are held prisoner contrary to the rules of the Geneva Convention;

4. Exchange of all juvenile prisoners who were less than sixteen years old at the time of their arrest;

5. Exchange of all prisoners over sixty years old;

6. Although the ex-Iranian Oil Minister and his deputies were arrested illegally, the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to exchange them with three Iraqi prisoners as chosen by the régime of Iraq;

7. Due to humanitarian considerations, exchange of other sick prisonners who are not held under article 110 of the Third Geneva Convention;

8. Exchange of all social workers and physicians;

9. Exchange of other groups of prisoners based on humanitarian considerations.

With regard to items 7, 8 and 9 above, naturally a reasonable balance concerning the numbers and ranks of the prisoners exchanged should be taken into account. Also, the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to consider any other proposal regarding different groups of prisoners.

Once again, it should be noted that all these suggestions are made in accordance with the essence of the Third Geneva Convention and as constructive and feasible counter-proposals to the Iraqi proposal of the exchange of all prisoners (which is unrealistic and unreasonable during the course of the war and cannot be implemented. The Geneva Conventions have no recommendations along those lines).

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19045

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to arrange for the distribution, as a document of the Security Council, of the letter dated 23 July 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, containing Iraq's reply concerning Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 20 July 1987 and to inform you that the Iraqi Government has studied the text of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), adopted unanimously by the Council on 20 July 1987. The President of the Republic of Iraq has instructed me to transmit to you the position of the Iraqi Government, which is as follows.

1. The Iraqi Government welcomes the resolution and is ready to co-operate with you and with the Security Council so as to implement it in good faith with a view to finding a comprehensive, just, lasting and honourable settlement of the conflict with Iran.

2. On the basis of the contents of the resolution and its binding character under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, it is, of course, obvious that Iran's clear approval of the resolution, confirmed to you, and its clear readiness to fulfil its obligations thereunder, without any terms or conditions, in good faith and with serious intent, are essential for the fulfilment of the corresponding obligations which rest upon us. In that regard, I have set forth in paragraph 1 above our complete readiness to co-operate with you in fulfilling those obligations in good faith with a view to finding a comprehensive, just, lasting and honourable settlement of the conflict.

3. In welcoming the resolution, the Iraqi Government proceeds from the premise that the text thereof is an integral and indivisible whole in respect of the contents, the time-limits and the measures for the implementation of all its paragraphs, and in particular from the premise of immediate and mutual advantage from its implementation to all the parties concerned.

4. The Iraqi Government takes the expression "without delay" which appears in paragraph 1 of the resolution to mean that the withdrawal shall be completed within a period not exceeding 10 days from the date of the general cease-fire. The determination of this period derives from the precedent of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, which was effected within 10 days, between 10 and 20 June 1982, even though that withdrawal was unilateral and took place in the absence of a cease-fire from the other side.

5. The Iraqi Government takes the expression "without delay" which appears in paragraph 3 of the resolution and concerns the release and repatriation of prisoners-of-war to mean that the prisoners shall be released and repatriated within a period not exceeding eight weeks from the date of the cease-fire. Furthermore, the Iraqi Government understands that this operation shall, in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 august 1949,[1] be effected in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and that this is a humanitarian and moral question having no connection in any way with the negotiations on other matters pending between the two countries.

6. The Iraqi Government is ready to co-operate with you sincerely in the mediation efforts entrusted to you in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. The Iraqi Government will submit its proposals and define its position on other pending questions when negotiations commence concerning the comprehensive settlement, as called for the Security Council resolution.

7. Iraq understands that as soon as the cease-fire begins it will be able to utilize its ports, its coasts and its internal and territorial waters and also that it will be able to enjoy, on a footing of equality with Iran, freedom of navigation in the international waters of the Arabian Gulf.

8. With regard to the provisions of paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Iraqi Government wishes to emphasize that it is ready to engage in consultations with you concerning the inquiry into responsibility for the conflict and its protraction and concerning the body to which this task should be entrusted.

9. The Iraqi Government welcomes the contents of paragraph 8 concerning measures to enhance the security and stability of the region, and proposes that, in the stage following the establishment of peace between Iraq and Iran, you convene a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of the Arabian Gulf, under your auspices, to study ways and means of guaranteeing security, stability and the freedom of international navigation in the region of the Arabian Gulf, on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty of the States concerned, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and observance of the provisions of international law.

10. Lastly, the Iraqi Government, in keeping with the nature of the resolution adopted by the Security Council and in the light of the strong desire of the international community to bring about peace as a matter of urgency, hopes that the period of time required for the submission of your report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution, in pursuance of its paragraph 9, will be short so as to prevent any procrastination of delay from any quarter whatsoever.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19046*

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Russian*]
[*14 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Soviet Government dated 12 August 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. TIMERBAEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government dated 12 August 1987

The heads of five Central American States—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua—at the conclusion of the meeting which took place in the Guatemala capital on 6 and 7 August signed a document [*S/19085, annex*] on ways of settling the conflict in Central America and establishing lasting peace there, and agreed on the procedure and specific timetable for putting into effect the understandings reached.

All peace-loving States, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, many international bodies, various political parties and movements, authoritative representatives of the church and eminent cultural figures have argued long and hard in favour of a political solution to this dangerous conflict.

The understandings reached confirm the vitality and effectiveness of the Contadora process, which seeks to arrive at a just political settlement in Central America through the efforts of the Latin American States themselves on the basis of strict respect for sovereignty, non-interference and the right of each State to select its own path of development.

The document signed by the five presidents in Guatemala will enable practical efforts to be made to break the deadlock in the conflict and establish stable, peaceful conditions in which to deal with the acute socio-economic problems facing each country and the region as a whole.

Much, of course, will depend on the position taken by the United States: whether it will in fact be prepared to respect the will of sovereign countries or, as in the past, pursue a policy of interventionism, flouting international law and daring Latin America, if not the whole world, to respond. These changing times in world development require a repudiation of great-Power stereotypes and a broad and responsible approach on all fronts, including matters affecting Central America.

The Soviet Union, by principle an advocate of political methods for settling regional conflicts, welcomes the outcome of the meeting in Guatemala. The Soviet Government expresses its support for the understandings reached, acknowledges the full value of this contribution by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, and hereby announces its determination to respect the decision adopted by the five presidents. Within the framework of its responsibility for upholding the peace and promoting civilized relations in the world community, it will encourage efforts to put that decision into effect.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/475-S/19046.

DOCUMENT S/19047*

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 August 1987*]

We have the honour to send you herewith the text of the communiqué issued on 9 August 1987 at São Paulo, Brazil, by the Foreign Ministers of the countries which are members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group and to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations

(Signed) Henrique R. VALLE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALBÁN-HOLGUÍN
Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario MOYA-PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

(Signed) Leonardo A. KAM
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

(Signed) Juan Enrique FISCHER
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 9 August 1987 at São Paulo by the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group

The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela have instructed their Foreign Ministers meeting here in São Paulo, on 9 August 1987, to express their great satisfaction at the clear demonstration of political will in favour of peace represented by the signing in Guatemala, by the Presidents of the Central American countries, of the agreement on 7 August 1987 on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" [*S/19085, annex*].

The agreement reached in Guatemala is a decisive step towards putting an end to the costly, protracted conflicts that have affected the region; it establishes the solid bases on which to settle them, and it reaffirms essential principles of security, self-determination, democracy and development. It once more emphasizes the fact that dialogue and negotiation, as consistently counselled by our Governments in unanimity, constitute the only legitimate means to solve problems of interest to the Latin American countries as a whole, and, free from outside pressure and interference, to build towards a future of dignity so ardently desired by our peoples.

The eight Foreign Ministers have decided to hold a meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups in order to examine the most adequate forms of response to the requests directed to them, within the context of the procedures provided for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups will take place in Venezuela on 22 and 23 August.

The eight Foreign Ministers urge once again all members of the international community, and in particular those countries with ties and interests in the region, to actively contribute as well for the achievement of the objectives of peace to which the Presidents of the Central American countries have in unison committed themselves.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/476-S/19047.

DOCUMENT S/19048*

Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*] held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987:

1. Excerpts from the joint communiqué of the Twentieth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting;[18]

2. The full text of the joint statement by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on Indo-Chinese refugees, issued on 14 June;[18]

3. The full text of the joint statement by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the situation in southern Africa, issued on 16 June.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the aforementioned documents attached hereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M.L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/477-S/19048.

ANNEX

Joint statement by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the situation in southern Africa, issued at Singapore on 16 June 1987

1. The Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations expressed grave concern over the decision of the racist Pretoria régime to extend the state of emergency which will aggravate the crisis in South Africa. They strongly condemned this action.

2. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of the repressive policies and practices of the racist Pretoria régime which have led to the escalation of the strife and tension in South Africa and to the worsening of the suffering of the black majority under the inhuman *apartheid* system. They also condemned the holding of elections exclusively for the white minority in May 1987, in complete disregard and blatant defiance of world opinion.

3. The Foreign Ministers remain convinced that the inhuman *apartheid* system is the source of the conflict in the region. They reiterated their call upon the racist Pretoria régime to abolish the *apartheid* system, immediately revoke the state of emergency, end the repressive measures and release unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees. The Foreign Ministers firmly believe that the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, on the racist Pretoria régime is an urgent necessity as an effective means to achieve these objectives.

4. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their unflagging support for the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa against the *apartheid* system and their pursuit of the establishment of a non-racial and democratic society based on majority rule. They pledged their solidarity with the people of South Africa and the front-line African States.

5. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the imposition of the *apartheid* system there by the racist Pretoria régime. In this regard, they welcomed the important decisions of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the fourteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the question of Namibia, and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council for Namibia held last May at Luanda, as these reflected the total and unequivocal commitment of the international community to bring about, as early as possible, genuine independence to the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

6. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. They called upon the international community to maintain relentless pressure upon the racist Pretoria régime and to condemn its policies of aggression and destabilization against the frontline and other African States.

DOCUMENT S/19049

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 August 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 August 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you, further to my letter of 10 August 1987 contained in document S/19027, that the Iranian armed forces have since that date perpetrated the following additional acts of armed aggression against Iraq:

7 August: an armed attack on the region east of Halabja
8 August: an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
10 August: an armed attack on the deep-water port
12 August: two armed attacks on the deep-water port and an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
14 August: an armed attack on the deep-water port
15 August: an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza

In addition to these acts of aggression, the aforementioned forces shelled the following purely civilian population centres in Iraq during the same period:

Date	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
7 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
9 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
9 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	3 killed, including 1 woman; 5 wounded, including 1 woman and 3 children (all civilians)
11 August	Basra	4 wounded (all civilians); 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
13 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 civilian wounded
15 August	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
	Al-Uzair	Damage to some houses and property

The total number of acts of aggression carried out by Iran against Iraq since the date on which Security

Council resolution 598 (1987) was adopted is thus as set forth in annex I.

In this connection, I should like to make the following points.

1. Security Council resolution 598 (1987) is a binding resolution. The fact that it is binding imposes upon those to whom its provisions are addressed the obligation of unconditional compliance therewith. It also imposes upon members of the Council the obligation to apply the resolution in letter and in spirit, in an integrated and coherent manner, and to reject any manner of selective approach to its clauses. Quite clearly, any statement to the contrary will strip the resolution of the binding force it has on the two parties, as well as on the Security Council—both as a body and in terms of its individual members—and on the other Members of the United Nations.

2. The Iranian response submitted to you on 11 August 1987 constitutes a rejection of the aforementioned binding resolution. There is no legal basis for the admission of any other conclusion. The Iranian response in several places unequivocally states its rejection of the resolution. It also represents a form of selective approach to the clauses of the resolution, in a blatant resumption of the practice followed by Iran in its approach to the conflict before the resolution's adoption. The aim behind that practice is to continue the war, despite its condemnation by the Security Council and the international community and their insistence on a comprehensive approach to the conflict and a comprehensive settlement.

3. Iraq is surprised by some of the deliberations taking place in the conference rooms of the United Nations, which are reviving ideas that elements of the conflict should be dealt with separately or suggesting that attempts should be made to fragment implementation of the resolution. It is also most surprising that attempts should be made during those deliberations to promote a precedent whereby a State may "not have accepted" or "not have rejected" a binding Security Council resolution—without any legal basis—as this would represent the establishment of a dangerous precedent in the United Nations. We should like to inform you that Iraq categorically rejects this practice and this approach. We consider that practice and that approach to be incompatible not only with the legally binding nature of the resolution but also with the essence and the spirit of its text and with the expressed will of the international community.

4. The attempts, currently being made without any legal or logical basis, to characterize Iran's position in a manner which is at odds with the reality of its rejection of the resolution are in fact having the effect of encouraging the Iranian régime to be more stubborn and more insistent on pursuing war and aggression and spreading terrorism and subversion in the region. The subversive acts carried out by the Iranian régime in Makkah 11 days after the Security Council resolution was adopted provide clear evidence of this, as does its laying of mines in the Gulf region. Those who gloss over the Iranian position and advance excuses and pretexts for it are, rather than serving the cause of peace, encouraging the aggressor in his aggression and encouraging the régime, which scorns international law and the rules of international behaviour and has no respect for international organizations, to persist in a policy which has brought catastrophes upon the region and whose effects have also been felt in other regions of the world. The seven years of Iranian aggression against Iraq and the catastrophes which have resulted provide more than sufficient evidence that it is time for such approaches, which have not yielded any positive outcome, to be set aside. The enormous dangers facing the region should be sufficient in themselves to make such people abandon futile attempts, which have been made many times in the past to no avail. The Iranian régime quite openly gives the lie to the explanations and excuses advanced on its behalf by certain circles and continues with its agenda of aggression, war being the chief item on that agenda. Annex II, which includes the final paragraph of the latest speech by Khamenei, the President of Iran and Chairman of the Supreme Defence Council, on Friday, 14 August, 25 days after the adoption of the resolution, provides conclusive proof of our assertion.

5. We affirm once again our call for the application without delay of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to the Iranian régime in view of its rejection of the binding resolution adopted by the Security Council, resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, its determination to pursue war and aggression and to continue spreading subversion, disorder and instability in the region, its disgraceful attitude to the Security Council and its defiance of the will of the international community.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

ANNEX I

Iranian acts of armed aggression against Iraq and shelling of purely civilian population centres in Iraq since the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987

20 July:	two armed attacks on the southern Majnoon field and an armed attack on the Iraqi shore at Hawr al-Hawizah
21 July:	an armed attack by three units on the southern Majnoon field
22 July:	an armed attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
26 July:	an armed attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
3 August:	an armed attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
4 August:	an armed attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
5 August:	an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
6 August:	an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
7 August:	an armed attack on the region of Zbyartah
7 August:	an armed attack on the southern Majnoon field
7 August:	an armed attack on the region east of Halabja
8 August:	an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
10 August:	an armed attack on the deep-water port
12 August:	two armed attacks on the deep-water port and an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
14 August:	an armed attack on the deep-water port
15 August:	an armed attack on the region of Qal'at Diza

SHELLING OF POPULATION CENTRES

Date	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
20 July	Basra	1 wounded
23 July	Basra	1 wounded
23 July	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	7 wounded, including 3 women; some houses damaged
24 July	Basra	Damage to some houses

Date	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
27 July	Qal'at Diza	7 killed; 5 wounded
27 July	Qazaniyah	2 wounded; 1 house damaged
29 July	Basra	
29 July	Basra (at night)	
31 July	Khawr al-Zubayr	
1 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 killed; 9 wounded; some houses destroyed
3 August	Basra	Damage to some houses
5 August	Qal'at Diza	2 wounded; some houses damaged
7 August	Basra	
7 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
9 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
9 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	3 killed, including 1 woman; 5 wounded, including 1 woman and 3 children (all civilians)
11 August	Basra	4 wounded (all civilians); 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
13 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 civilian wounded
15 August	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
	Al-Uzair	Damage to some houses and property

ANNEX II

Final paragraph of the speech made by Khamenei, President of Iran and Chairman of the Supreme Defence Council, on Friday, 14 August 1987

"Young people must be prepared and must be ready and waiting on the fields of battle and at any place where war and mobilization officials want them to be in action. They must be trained well. The flow towards the fronts must not stop even for a moment, because our principal and most important task is the war, on the fronts and on our borders, between the aggressor Iraqi régime and the forces of Islam, and there lies the basis of our task . . . When the decisive blow is dealt there, the enemy will be disarmed on all political, economic and military fronts . . . So we must marshal our forces and, with God's help, aim decisive blows one after another. Military leaders must be on constant alert and have the necessary forces always at their disposal."

DOCUMENT S/19050

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 August 1987*]

We would not have replied to the letter dated 13 August 1987 addressed to you by the representative of the rebel Habré in document S/19038 if it had not contained misrepresentations which had to be corrected. In view of the respect due to you and to ourselves, we shall not descend to the level of triviality and degradation evidenced in the expressions used by Habré's representative, which are in themselves sufficient evidence of the sort of ideas and values he represents and which render him unworthy of membership in the United Nations. We shall emphasize only the following points.

1. The assertion in the rebel Habré's note to you dated 7 August 1987 that the Jamahiriya was about to attack Chad is nothing more than a lie and a disgraceful ploy to justify the aggression which has taken place on our southern international border.

2. The invention of the so-called border problem between Libya and Chad and its utilization as an excuse for aggression against Libya will not help those who attempt to conceal the true nature of the Chad problem, which lies essentially in the need to eliminate the imperialist military presence in Chad and to bring about a genuine national reconciliation between the various Chadian factions, such as to pave the way for stability and peace in that country and to create appropriate concrete conditions for the establishment of co-operative relationships with Chad's neighbours.

3. It has become evident to the international community that Chad will be transformed, by virtue of the military, political and financial support it is receiving from the imperialist States, into a base for aggression against Libya and an area of tension which threatens the whole region. There is no need for us to point out that every imperialist initiative that is launched from the base of aggression in Chad coincides with acts of provocation on our border from other quarters. We do not think that you are unaware of this fact. Accordingly, the rulers of Ndjamena and their backers are responsible for the threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world, with all the dangers which that entails.

4. The Jamahiriya, while exercising its right to self-defence in accordance with international instruments, urges the Security Council to assume its full responsibilities in maintaining international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab Abd al-Aziz AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19051*, **

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 August 1987]

I have the honour to convey to you the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok, on 16 August 1987, and to request your kind assistance in having this letter and the attached document circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint press release issued at the conclusion of the informal meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987

1. The informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987, discussed the result of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, ASEAN's interlocutor, and Vietnamese leaders in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987.

2. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers expressed appreciation to Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja for his commendable effort to find a way to begin talks between the Kampucheans and Viet Nam.

3. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers welcomed the initiative of the cocktail party or informal meeting as a forum for initiating a dialogue between Viet Nam and the Kampucheans. The proposed informal meeting as stated in paragraph 4 of the joint press release by Indonesia and Viet Nam issued on 29 July [*S/19010, annex*] is envisaged as one meeting, initially among the Kampuchean parties, followed immediately by the participation of Viet Nam. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers await a positive response from Viet Nam in realizing such a meeting.

4. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers further await a reaction from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to this initiative, noting that the elements of the CGDK's eight-point proposal [*S/17927, annex II*] will form the basis of discussion in the proposed cocktail party or meeting.

5. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, was requested by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers to discuss this matter with Prince Norodom Sihanouk when the Minister visits Beijing and Pyongyang between 18 and 25 August 1987.

* Incorporating document S/19051/Corr.1 of 11 September 1987.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/42/478-S/19051.

DOCUMENT S/19054

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[18 August 1987]

The attached letter, dated 17 August 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Keun Park, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the observer of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the attached document concerning the position of the Republic of Korea on the question of its United Nations membership.

I have the further honour to request that this letter and the document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Position of the Republic of Korea on the question of its United Nations membership

I

The Republic of Korea has special claims to United Nations membership by virtue of its unique relationship with the world body. In fact, the birth and the early history of the Republic of Korea are inseparable from the actions of the United Nations.

The Republic of Korea was inaugurated following the general election held in May 1948 under the supervision of the United Nations pursuant to the General Assembly resolution 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, the first resolution taken by the world body with regard to the Korean question.

Soon after, the General Assembly declared through its resolution 195 (III) of 12 December 1948 that "there has been established a lawful Government . . . having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea", and that "this is the only such Government in Korea". On the other hand, North Korea denied from the beginning the competence and authority of the United Nations, refusing to let the United Nations observe the "elections" held in the North.

The self-assertive Government of North Korea, established in September 1948, launched on 25 June 1950 unprovoked armed aggression against the Republic of Korea, commencing the Korean War of 1950-1953. The United Nations Security Council in its resolution 82 (1950) of the very same day condemned the armed attack as a breach of the peace and called for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of the North Korean forces.

When North Korea failed to heed the cease-fire order, the Security Council called upon Member States by its resolution 83 (1950) of 27 June 1950 to "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area".

Such resolute action of the United Nations helped the Republic of Korea to repel the North Korean aggression, and the war came to an end through the Armistice Agreement [*S/3079, appendix A*] concluded on 27 July 1953.

II

Since the Republic of Korea applied for United Nations membership in January 1949 following its independence in August 1948, it has been seeking its rightful place in the world Organization.

The Republic of Korea's desire to join the United Nations has received extensive support from the international community. The General Assembly through its decisions such as resolutions 296 G (IV) of 22 November 1949, 1017 A (XI) of 28 February 1957 and 1144 A (XII) of 25 October 1957 had repeatedly determined that the Republic of Korea is fully qualified for and should therefore be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Presently the Republic of Korea, with a population of over 42 million and the world's twelfth largest annual trade, maintains diplomatic relations with 119 of the 159 States Members of the United Nations and participates as a full and active member in most of the intergovernmental organizations, including 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Only the exercise of veto power, obviously upon behest from North Korea, by one of the permanent members of the Security Council has kept the Republic of Korea out of the United Nations.

The Republic of Korea will continue its efforts to become a full member of the United Nations in conformity with the principle of universality as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations so that it can make its share of contributions to international peace and stability.

III

The Republic of Korea holds the view that the admission of both Koreas to the United Nations would increase the opportunities for dialogue and co-operation between them, thus enhancing the chances for a durable peace and for the peaceful unification of Korea. The Republic of Korea, therefore, has made it clear that it is not opposed to North Korea's membership in the United Nations.

Membership of the Republic of Korea or membership of both Koreas will not deepen or perpetuate division of the peninsula, as North Korea maintains. On the contrary, it will help to bridge the widening cleavage between the two parts of Korea through peaceful dialogue and co-operation in the framework of the United Nations, the most august multilateral forum for peace.

Nor will United Nations membership obstruct any future efforts for peaceful unification. The Charter and the history of the United Nations amply prove this conviction. The Charter itself does not stand in the way of any peaceful unification, nor does it promote division of any Member State. In the 41-year history of the United Nations, we have witnessed States with separate membership merging into one. The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic are both Members of the United Nations while not abandoning the goal of peaceful unification.

As the United Nations document A/SPC/L.9 submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 24 January 1957 demonstrates, it was in fact the North Korean side which had proposed the simultaneous entry of both Koreas to the United Nations. North Korea now, paradoxically, insists that the admission of both Koreas will perpetuate the division.

This complete about-face of North Korea's attitude toward United Nations membership, together with its demand that Korea be admitted as a single State after the establishment of a confederal system, is nothing but an excuse designed to oppose the Republic of Korea's admission to the United Nations.

Indeed, with United Nations membership, peaceful unification could be facilitated. Only violent unification could become more difficult. Unless North Korea is still dreaming of unification through aggression or by violent means, it has no convincing reason to oppose United Nations membership.

The real reason North Korea is opposed to being a member of the United Nations lies on the one hand in the fragility of the present North Korean régime surviving only with the closed society and, on the other, in its illusion of unifying the Korean peninsula on its own terms by force of arms—as shown in the Korean war started by North Korea's aggression in 1950 and most recently in its brutal acts of terrorism at Rangoon in 1983.

IV

The Republic of Korea holds the view that, in order to settle the Korean question peacefully, South and North Korea should at first restore mutual confidence through dialogue and endeavour to agree on necessary arrangements for maintaining peace and security on the Korean peninsula, such as the admission of the two Koreas to the United Nations, cross-recognition of both Koreas by neighbouring Powers and conclusion of a non-aggression pact, with a view to facilitating the eventual unification of the country.

To this end, the Government of the Republic of Korea proposed to the North on 3 August 1987 to hold talks between the Foreign Ministers of South and North Korea during the period between the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session and the end of September this year, either in New York or in any other mutually agreeable place during the same period [*see S/19026, annex*].

The Republic of Korea firmly believes that there is no realistic way other than dialogue to reduce tension and to achieve the unification of the Korean peninsula by peaceful means. The admission of both Koreas to the United Nations, whose purpose is to maintain peace and security of the world, will help to facilitate the inter-Korean dialogue, reduce tension between them and thus pave the way for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

DOCUMENT S/19055*

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a document entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea: some issues relating to the problem of Kampuchea", consisting of excerpts from the speech delivered by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, at the Third International Conference on Kampuchea, held at Bangkok on 25 July 1987.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/479-S/19055.

ANNEX

The situation in Kampuchea: some issues relating to the problem of Kampuchea

The Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea has lasted for almost nine years now. For Kampuchea, a small, poor and scarcely populated country, the Vietnamese war of aggression is of a tremendous challenge. However, through their hard-fought struggle, the Kampuchean people have been able to overcome all kinds of obstacles and to win one victory after another. As a result, the Vietnamese aggressors are now facing severe difficulties in all fields. First, on the battlefield in Kampuchea, they have been driven into a completely bogged-down situation. Secondly, the international community continues to bring pressure to bear on them; and thirdly, in Viet Nam itself, they are facing mounting difficulties: Vietnam's economy is crumbling; the living conditions of the Vietnamese people are worsening; the Vietnamese leading bodies from the top to the bottom have been plagued by serious internal dissension with no solution in sight; and hopelessness as well as loss of confidence and corruption are spreading from the top to the rank and file of the Party and State and the army.

All these clearly indicate that the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK has reached a stage whereby the Kampuchean people are in a position to liberate their country in the foreseeable future.

Still, there are a number of issues which I would like to take this opportunity to clarify our positions and leave them to your own judgement and that of the world.

I

Has Viet Nam shown its willingness to withdraw from Kampuchea? Is the Soviet Union ready to stop providing assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea? What is the truth behind Viet Nam's claim to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990?

We see the need to clarify our position on these issues. If we believe that the Vietnamese are willing to withdraw from Kampuchea and that the Soviet Union is ready to stop providing assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea, that would lead us to wait for Viet Nam and the Soviet Union to solve the Kampuchean problem and would consequently lessen the pressure on Viet Nam and the Soviet Union. Such a viewpoint would have a negative effect on the struggle of the Kampuchean people. That is why Viet Nam and the Soviet Union have tried hard to peddle such a viewpoint.

What is then the truth? The truth is:

1. The Vietnamese are not willing to withdraw from Kampuchea. They will never withdraw in the year 1990 or in the year 2000 or in any other year. They will stick to their "Indochina Federation" and their regional expansionist strategies. They will try hard to carry out deceitful manoeuvres aimed at splitting the coalition of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and weakening the international support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people so that they can forever occupy Kampuchea.

2. The Soviet Union is not ready to stop providing assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea. On the contrary, it continues to help Viet Nam to occupy forever Kampuchea and to carry out, together with Viet Nam, the afore-cited deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres. All these for the sake of its own global strategy including its strategy in Asia and Asia-Pacific. The military bases in Cam Ranh and Danang, in Viet Nam, have become strategic bases for the Soviet Union to consolidate and expand its strategic posture in the region and to project its power to South China Sea, the South Pacific, the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean. For a very long time it has tried to search for such bases. Now that it has acquired them, it will not easily abandon them.

After Shevardnadze's trip to South-East Asia and the South Pacific in March this year, people were waiting for an initiative from the Soviet Union to solve the Kampuchean problem. Actually Shevardnadze made the trip merely in order to see what are the weakness and the strength of the Kampuchean problem so that he could come up with schemes and diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at splitting the coalition of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and weakening the international support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. These manoeuvres are intended to help Viet Nam to pursue its occupation of Kampuchea and to serve Soviet strategic interests in accordance with Gorbachev's Vladivostock speech in July last year.

The joint communiqué of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam issued at the end of Nguyen Van Linh's recent visit to Moscow clearly stated that the Soviet Union needs a strong Viet Nam, and Viet Nam needs a powerful Soviet Union. This sentence sums up both Viet Nam's strategy and that of the Soviet Union. Whether or not the Soviet Union and Viet Nam could achieve their strategies is another question. But their objectives remain unchanged, and they will pursue them in earnest.

However, the Kampuchean problem does not lie on whether or not the Soviet Union and Viet Nam are willing to solve it. The question is, first, are the people of Kampuchea determined to continue their struggle or not; and secondly, is the international community ready to continue to exert strong pressure on Viet Nam or not.

We firmly believe that only the persevering struggle of the Kampuchean people and the support of the international community for that struggle by continuing to exert strong pressure on Viet Nam will compel the Vietnamese authorities to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and withdraw all their aggression forces from Kampuchea. Only then can peace be restored in Kampuchea and in Viet Nam and peace, security and stability be really ensured in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

II

What is the truth about the Vietnamese claim that an independent Kampuchea would pose a threat to Viet Nam?

Even the man in the street can surely understand the problem. At present, Viet Nam has more than 60 million inhabitants with a regular army of 1.2 million strong. In addition, it has hundreds of thousands of militia and other para-military forces. The Vietnamese army have been often referred to as the third one in the world. As for Kampuchea, she has only about 7 million inhabitants with an army of some ten thousand men, an army of guerrillas. In such a ratio can Kampuchea pose a threat to or commit aggression against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam? Needless to say, Kampuchea wishes only to live in peace and security with Viet Nam. In such a ratio, Kampuchea cannot even dream of committing aggression against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. By contrast, the Vietnamese, relying on their forces, have committed aggression against Kampuchea in conformity with their "Indochina Federation" strategy worked out and maintained ever since the year 1930.

Moreover, in history, Kampuchea has never encroached upon one inch of Viet Nam's territory. Viet Nam, by contrast, swallowed up, over a long period of time, a very large portion of Kampuchea's territory. Viet Nam had already swallowed up Kampuchea Krom (the present day South Viet Nam) and made it Viet Nam's territory. At present, Viet Nam is trying to swallow up the remaining part of Kampuchea.

Thus, the Vietnamese propaganda saying that if Kampuchea were to be free from Viet Nam's control and become an independent country she would pose a threat to Viet Nam is rather worthless and constitutes an insult to the international community. Why do the Vietnamese come up with such a propaganda? Because they want to mislead the international community, and using that pretext, they want to occupy forever Kampuchea in accordance with their "Indochina Federation" strategy and their regional expansionist strategy.

I would like to leave this issue to all of you and the world community to judge.

III

What will Kampuchea look like after liberation? What strategic political options and approaches will Kampuchea adopt in order to preserve her independence?

This is an issue that is of great concern to us. Past and present experiences have taught us that for a small Kampuchea, like so many other third world countries, to remain independent is extremely difficult due to the fact that nowadays any part of the world—and there is no exception—can become the subject of rivalry between the two global strategies. We are of the view that in the present complex geo-political context of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, which will be all the more complex, there is only one way out for Kampuchea. She must have her own national forces, enough to defend herself in co-operation with ther friends and a

good many other forces in the world. Ony in such a situation can she survive as an independent, neutral and non-aligned nation. If not, she would be automatically swallowed up by Viet Nam. Her geographic location makes it that she would be swallowed up by nobody else but Viet Nam. She would not only lose her independence but would also completely disappear as a nation and people. If it were so, the balance of forces in the regions of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific would also drastically change; that would pose a very grave danger to peace, security and stability of the region and of the world at large.

Some might wonder why, after Viet Nam is compelled to withdraw from Kampuchea, it would continue to pose a danger to Kampuchea. Such a question brings to mind another question.

IV

Will Kampuchea be able to lead again a peaceful coexistence with Viet Nam? This is an issue which we have considered and continue to do so at present and in the future.

In 1967, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called on the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to recognize the validity of the borders between Kampuchea and Viet Nam according to the 1:100,000 map printed by France which Kampuchea and Viet Nam had formally used for a very long time. At that time, we fully supported this call. This is an example that indicates our stance, the same as that of the whole Kampuchean people, to have peaceful co-existence with Viet Nam.

When we were in power, we proceeded actively in the same spirit.

What was the Vietnamese response to our good will to have a peaceful co-existence with them? You are all aware of the answer. Nevertheless, it is perhaps useful to briefly recall the following.

1. Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, the then President of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, and Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the then Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, have, on behalf of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, respectively, solemnly made declarations which recognized and respected the territorial integrity of Kampuchea in accordance with the afore-cited proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Later on, they have totally rejected their own solemn declarations and launched countless attacks against Kampuchea.

2. In June 1975, barely two months after the liberation of Phnom Penh, as we had too many complex problems with Viet Nam, a big delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at the highest level visited Hanoi and proposed a friendship, co-operation and non-aggression treaty between the two countries. During the talks in Hanoi, the Vietnamese leaders did not reply to our proposal. Later on, when a top-level Vietnamese delegation headed by Le Duan and Le Duc Tho visited Phnom Penh in December 1975, they again chose not to reply to our proposal. And, in the following years, they have never replied to that proposal either.

In 1976, there were again negotiations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam. The Vietnamese delegation not only did not accept our proposal, but also rejected Viet Nam's earlier-cited solemn promises. Moreover, during the course of negotiations, it went so far as to lay claim to Kampuchea's Koh Way (Polo Way) islandas, as well as a sizeable portion of Kampuchea's territorial sea and its corresponding sea-bed by insisting for the revision of the existing sea border between the two countries. At the same time, Viet Nam launched countless attacks against Kampuchea at her eastern borders so as to exert pressure on us and make us know that if we did not accept their claim, they would attack us.

In spite of such border attacks, we continued to raise the issue of seeking a peaceful co-existence with Viet Nam.

Even at present, at a time when Kampuchea is still under Viet Nam's invasion and occupation, we do not lose sight of the issue.

In the eight-point peace proposal presented by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 March 1986 [*S/17927, annex II*], there is one important clause reflecting our desire to have a peaceful co-existence with Viet Nam. This has never been and this is not an occasional diplomatic policy. It stems from our long-established sincere good will. In spite of bitter experiences with Viet Nam in our history, we continue to harbour sincere good will to seek a peaceful co-existence with it so as to prepare all necessary conditions and to be prepared for the change of conditions in Viet Nam and the regional setting which would be eventually favourable to the fulfilment of our goals.

We have also looked at the experiences in history of other countries whether there are examples that can be used in our search for a peaceful co-existence with Viet Nam. We have tried to learn from the experiences of France and Germany, which had in the past bitter experiences over hundreds of years which had become national hatred against each other. Why have they been able to lead a peaceful co-existence and even become allies? We see that France and Germany can live peacefully side by side and become allies because of one important factor: since World War II, they have had to face one deadly common enemy: the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies. New historic conditions have helped them solve their problem in spite of centuries of bitter experiences with each other.

The relations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam are not as bitter as have been those between France and Germany. Yet, Kampuchea and Viet Nam do not have new historic conditions like in France and Germany. Kampuchea and Viet Nam are not facing one common strategic enemy. At present, Viet Nam has trouble with China and other countries in the region, but those countries do not pose a threat to Viet Nam similar to that of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies to Germany, because those countries are busy with the problems of national construction and the improvement of the living standards of their peoples. Thus, Viet Nam has nobody to be afraid of.

On the contrary, Viet Nam is an ally of the Soviet Union in terms of interests and through well-defined treaties and agreements, as well as in terms of economic, military, political and ideological ties. In addition, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam have clear, inter-related and complementary global strategy and that of the Asia-Pacific region. Secondly, Viet Nam's "Indochina Federation" strategy and its regional expansionist strategy make it a necessity for it to swallow up Laos and Kampuchea.

At the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930, the Vietnamese clearly stressed that there must be only one Party for Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, and only one country, namely, Vietnamese Indochina. This Vietnamese strategy has ever since not changed at all. It has only been further strengthened and developed after Viet Nam was able to swallow up Laos through de facto annexation and through the so-called friendship treaty of 1977 which abolished the border between the two countries. Now that they have Kampuchea in their hand, the Vietnamese are not going to abandon that strategy. Thus, facts have shown that they continue to stick to that strategy. And the Vietnamese Party Congresses, from the first to the most recently held sixth, that is, from 1930 to 1986, have also clearly indicated that they continue to further consolidate and develop that strategy.

Therefore, according to our own assessment of the situation, we cannot foresee that Kampuchea and Viet Nam will have in the next 20 to 30 years new historic conditions similar to those of France and Germany. This has led us to conclude that the establishment of a friendly relationship between Kampuchea and Viet Nam enabling the two countries to live peacefully side by side has not yet a bright perspective.

This assessment of the situation is not based on past hatred but on realities. As patriots, we have to be aware of these realities in order to decide which strategic political options will be best for Kampuchea in the next 20 to 30 years, when the danger of being swallowed up by Viet Nam will remain permanently at our doorstep and the geopolitical context of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific will be all the more complex. Such is an issue of great concern to us. We are concerned that Kampuchea might become another Lebanon. If Kampuchea were another Lebanon she would be automatically swallowed up by Viet Nam and nobody else.

What is to be done? This is another issue which I would like to take up now.

V

We firmly abide by the policy of great national union and of establishing good relations with all the countries in the world.

In such a situation where the danger of being swallowed up by Viet Nam will be permanently at our doorstep, as patriots who have been struggling side by side with the nation and people of Kampuchea and have devoted ourselves to the cause of the nation and people, we will continue to abide by the great national union policy no matter how complex the situation is. We believe that the Kampuchean people understand and support this policy. Towards other

political parties, we will continue also to implement that policy, and we will do our utmost to unite with them within the national framework. That is why we have clearly made known that in the future we will abide by the liberal democratic regime as contained in the eight-point peace proposal of the CGDK. In such a multipartite regime, it is only natural that some parties could find a common political platform to set up a coalition or an alliance. But on the other hand, it would also be possible that some parties could not come to terms with each other. There would also be a possibility of parties having hostile policies against each other. Nevertheless, we will continue unswervingly to abide by our great national union policy. We have implemented it better and better among the Kampuchean people inside Kampuchea. We have also adopted the following policies vis-à-vis the Kampuchean nationals living abroad. First, we have made known our Great National Union Front policy since December 1979; secondly, we dissolved the Communist Party of Kampuchea in December 1981; thirdly, we have clarified the political stance of the Democratic Kampuchea party on the seven most outstanding issues on 6 July 1985; fourthly, we have clearly indicated that the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal will be the basis of our future national Charter; and fifthly, we have also expressed our national defence policy in a memorandum of 8 March 1987.

We have made known our afore-cited policies so that our friends and the world community at large as well as the Kampuchean nationals living abroad would be able to understand and monitor our implementation of those policies. Inside Kampuchea, the people understand better and better our policies through our deeds.

The situation in Kampuchea, at present and in the future, like in a good many third world countries, is plagued with complex issues. We should overcome all those complex issues by implementing the great national union policy in order to have enough forces for the present national liberation struggle and for the national defence in the future as well.

As we firmly stand on the basis of the policy of great national union and of having good relations with all countries in the world, we will continue to endure regardless of wind-strokes from any direction, because now the Vietnamese continue to occupy Kampuchea and even after their withdrawal they will be permanently at our doorstep waiting for a favourable opportunity to swallow up Kampuchea. We have to endure in order to be able to mobilize the forces of our nation and people and to enjoy the international support for an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

We are fully aware that the death of our nation would also spell the death of our people by the Vietnamese hands as well as the death of ourselves, our own families or relatives.

VI

The Democratic Kampuchea Party has no intention to seize the power and run the country alone.

This is our true good will. I have already explained the causes which have led us to adopt such a stance. Permit me very briefly to recall the following.

1. Within the framework of such global strategies and in the complex geo-political context of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, we, as patriots, have no reason whatsoever to seize the power and run the country alone. If we were to seize the power alone, that would break up the unity of the people and nation and would cause internal conflicts. Kampuchea would thus be at the mercy of Viet Nam.

2. If we were to seize the power alone, our great national union policy would be demolished.

3. Our friends in the world would not support us.

4. The Vietnamese would have a golden opportunity to swallow up Kampuchea.

For all these reasons, we have no other choice than to abide firmly by our great national union policy. For a small, poor and scarcely populated Kampuchea, even when she has the unity of all national forces, her capability to defend herself is still a problem. Kampuchea needs both the unity of all her national forces and the support of the international community to ensure her own defence.

VII

Will any other political party be able to seize the power and exclusively run the country? Will it have enough forces to ensure national defence?

Our answer is no. The afore-cited reasons apply also in this case. If any political party tried to impose its exclusive domination, that would break up the forces of the nation and people and Kampuchea would automatically be swallowed up by Viet Nam. The international community would not support such a policy. Even with the support from outside, national unity still remains the decisive factor. Without national unity, no foreign power would be able successfully to help that party. World history in the past and at present has clearly testified to this.

Thus, if the Democratic Kampuchea party tried to seize power alone, that would be tantamount to committing suicide. The same thing applies to any other political party. The only way out for Kampuchea and all the national forces is, first, to implement at any cost the great national union policy at home; and secondly, to establish good relations with all countries in the world.

DOCUMENT S/19056*

Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 August 1987]

Further to my letter dated 27 July 1987 [*S/19000*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 2, 5 and 8 August 1987.

On 2 August, at 0630 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 25 rounds of artillery which landed in the area approximately two kilometres south of Nawa Pass in the Mohmand Agency. As a result, two persons were killed and five injured (all Pakistan nationals).

Later, between 0955 and 1010 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 57 rockets from multi-barrel rocket launchers, which landed in the Shilman area of the Khyber Agency. As a result, one civilian (a Pakistan national) was injured.

On 5 August, at 0735 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 70 rounds of artillery which landed in the area approximately four kilometres north-east of Ghakhai in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one civilian (a Pakistan national) was killed.

On 8 August, at 0650 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 16 rockets from multi-barrel rocket launchers, which landed in the area of Nawa Pass in the Mohmand Agency. As a result, a mosque was damaged.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/486-S/19056.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 17 August and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19057

Letter dated 19 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's shelling of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/19035, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that aggressor régime have carried out the following acts of aggression.

1. On 11 August 1987, they shelled the indomitable city of Basra and the valiant township of Qal'at Diza, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling injured four civilian citizens in the city of Basra.

2. On 13 August they shelled the Baymalik housing complex, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling injured two women.

3. On 16 August they shelled purely residential neighbourhoods in the city of Al-Uzair and the townships of Bayarah and Qazaniyah, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused damage to houses and property belonging to civilian citizens.

4. On 18 August they shelled residential neighbourhoods in the cities of Basra and Al-Uzair and the township of Qal'at Diza, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling caused damage to houses and property belonging to citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19058*

Letter dated 19 August 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and that of the members of the Security Council and of the General Assembly the recent provocative statements of the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Özal, and of the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktaş.

Following a meeting between the Turkish Prime Minister and Mr. Denktaş in Constantinople, Mr. Özal is reported to have declared that "the Turkish armed forces will not leave the island until the security of the 'TRNC' is fully guaranteed", stating at the same time that the Turkish armed forces went to Cyprus 13 years ago to secure peace!

Mr. Denktaş, on the other hand, replying to a question whether, in case the Government of Cyprus makes recourse to the United Nations General Assembly, the Turkish side will open Varosha for settlement, said: "We do not know whether we will open Varosha for settlement. We say that we are thinking of measures. We are two separate States in Cyprus. If one of the States takes the other to the General Assembly with a complaint and if this other State is not granted the right to establish itself or to speak for itself, then it will seek its rights through other means and acquire them."

The above-mentioned statements of the Turkish Prime Minister and Mr. Denktaş constitute the epitome of contempt directed against the United Nations, which has taken an unequivocal position as regards the Cyprus problem as a problem of invasion and foreign occupation. It should be recalled in this respect that the last resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the question of Cyprus, resolution 37/253, demanded in its paragraph 8 the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus and, in paragraph 7, considered such withdrawal as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem. Furthermore, the Security Council considered the declaration of a purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; it further called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus (paragraphs 2 and 7 of resolution 541 (1983)).

Following new secessionist actions in May 1984, the Security Council adopted resolution 550 (1984) by which, *inter alia*, it condemned all secessionist actions, declared them invalid and called for their immediate

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/1001-S/19058.

withdrawal (paragraph 2); it reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "TRNC" set by the secessionist acts and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity (paragraph 3). On the issue of Varosha, the Council considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of this area to the administration of the United Nations (paragraph 5). On the same issue (Varosha), it should be also recalled that in your recent report to the Security Council on the United Nations operations in Cyprus [*S/18880*] you indicated very clearly that the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for the situation in Varosha.

Turkey and its puppets in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, by statements, as the above-mentioned of Mr. Özal and Mr. Denktaş, not only turn a deaf ear to the pronouncements of the international community but, moreover, they attempt to dictate through blackmail and threats the illegal terms of the aggressor. The Turkish audacity has no limits. They boast for their occupation forces that they have brought "peace" to Cyprus, while in real terms this is translated into misery and destruction for the entire country and people of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to denounce strongly these provocative statements which form part and parcel of Turkish expansionism and aggressiveness. My Government requests you to exert all influence upon Turkey to abandon such policies against the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus and to comply with the mandatory provisions of the United Nations resolutions on the Cyprus question. I also wish to express the earnest hope that you will follow this matter closely and that all warranted steps will be taken to avert any ominous developments.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Athena DIAMATARIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19059

Letter dated 19 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 17 July 1987, at 1745 hours (local time), Iraqi aeroplanes bombarded civilian quarters in a village in the vicinity of Sardasht. This act of lawlessness of the criminal Iraqi régime, which occurred on the eve of the adoption of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council caused the martyrdom of 3 and injury of 12 other innocent civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19060

Letter dated 19 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 29 July 1987 four Iraqi Mirage fighter planes attacked civilian quarters in the western Salehabad region of Ilam, wounding three civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19061

Letter dated 19 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following excerpt from the article written by Mr. Nizar Hamdoon, Ambassador of Iraq to the United States, which appeared in the 3 August 1987 issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

> "Iran, much larger and more populous than Iraq, began publicly calling for the overthrow of Iraq's political order and social system. It incited and supported waves of terrorist activities which resulted in hundreds of casualties among civilians and officials. But Iraq could not remain passive in the face of such open provocation. It did not want to be engulfed by the Iranian chaos. *When it pre-emptively sent its troops into Iran in September 1980, Iraq was reacting to an overt Iranian threat in its security.*" [*emphasis added*]

It is important to note that while a senior Iraqi official openly and directly confirms his country's resort to force in violation of principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council has found it necessary to establish an impartial body to "investigate" such an obvious question. The "objective" view of the Iraqi Ambassador at this stage of the war only confirms Iraqi communications with the Council at the beginning of the imposed war, clearly proving that Iraq decided to resort to force in order to settle its diplomatic and political disputes with the Islamic Republic of Iran at a time when Iraq considered itself in a militarily advantageous position. Such action is a clear case of aggression however it may be defined. The following passage from Ambassador Hamdoon's article further illustrates vividly that the real attitude of the Government of Iraq, which started a war of aggression seven years ago to "topple" the Islamic Republic, has hardly changed:

> "What is needed, in other words, is an Iranian government that truly represents the people of Iran and that cares about their welfare and the security and stability of the region as a whole.
>
> "The Khomeini régime by its nature does not fill that need."

The peaceful gestures of an Iraqi régime which still interferes in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and still openly calls for the overthrow of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as it did seven years ago cannot be considered seriously by any serious organ.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19064*

Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 11 August 1987 which Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 11 August 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

As you know, on 7 August 1987, the Presidents of the Central American Republics concluded a regional peace agreement [*S/19085, annex*], which constitutes a historic event for Central America.

The signing of this agreement demanded a high degree of political commitment to peace, which can only be re-established in an atmosphere of confidence conducive to the full implementation of international agreements.

Nicaragua signed this agreement as an act of faith in the existence, on the part of each and every one of the Central American Governments, of a commitment to peace and a determination to implement faithfully and fully the commitments undertaken in Guatemala.

We should like to think that your Government shares this commitment to peace and that, consequently, it is prepared to implement its international obligations fully and faithfully in so far as its relations with Nicaragua are concerned. Thus on behalf of the people and Government of Nicaragua, and on behalf of the regional peace efforts which your Government claims to support, we urge you to put an immediate end to your illegal policy of intervention and intimidation by force, which was condemned, as you are aware, by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986.

I should also like to point out that pursuance of your policy of organizing, financing and leading mercenaries to attack our people constitutes the chief obstacle to the regional peace process which has been initiated to the satisfaction of all peace-loving Governments of the world.

We urge your Government to give peace a chance by immediately cutting off all funds, including those illegally approved by your country's Congress, and all support—direct or indirect, overt or covert—to the mercenary forces.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/495-S/19064.

DOCUMENT S/19065

Letter dated 20 August 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[21 August 1987]

In his letter dated 17 August 1987 [*S/19050*], the representative of the terrorist and expansionist Tripoli régime dares to mock the international community by calling the President of the Republic and head of State, Al-Hajj Hissein Habré, a rebel, and the contents of our letter of 13 August 1987 [*S/19038*] misrepresentations.

What can one say to the representative of Qaddafi, who is known to the world for his violations of the principles and norms of international law, except that he no longer impresses anyone with his ridiculous lies? The truth has long since come to light, and there is not a soul in the world who does not know that Qaddafi is a trouble-maker, a madman whose hands are stained with blood.

If any régime on earth can be called trivial and degraded, it is the Tripoli régime, whose barbarous and reactionary activities are well known.

In response to the mendacious claims of Qaddafi's representative, I stand by the contents of our note of 7 August [*see S/19030*], which were in fact borne out by the attacks by savage Libyan hordes on the towns of Bardaï and Omchi on 8 August.

It was only while defending themselves against these attacks that the valiant soldiers of the Chadian National Armed Forces liberated the martyr town of Aouzou, which, it will be recalled, lies some 100 kilometres inside Chadian national territory. Thus, Chad was merely recovering its own territory which had been forcibly occupied by Libya since 1973.

The border between Chad and Libya is, as far as Chad is concerned, the border which Chad inherited at the time of independence. The occupation of the 114,000-km² "Aouzou Strip" by Libya in 1973 thus constituted a flagrant violation of the principle of the immutability of the frontiers inherited from the colonial period, a principle sanctioned by the Organization of African Unity. Qaddafi's Libya, then, bears full responsibility for the conflict which pits that country against Chad.

Moreover, the Chadian factions cited by the representative of international terrorism now exist only in the sick mind of Qaddafi. Today, national reconciliation is a reality in Chad, where peace and stability would prevail were it not for Libya's characteristic aggression.

Chad is also pursuing a policy of good-neighbourliness with all neighbouring countries except Libya, which has repeatedly rejected, with disdain and arrogance, the peace overtures made by the Government of the Republic of Chad.

International public opinion knows full well that Chad seeks only to live in peace within its internationally recognized borders. For its part, Chad has absolutely no territorial ambitions and is merely engaged in legitimate self-defence against a perfidious aggressor.

Responsibility for the disruption of peace and security in the region has always lain with the Tripoli régime; so long as Libya continues to threaten Chad's very existence as a State, Chad will continue to exercise its right to legitimate self-defence and to protect its territorial integrity.

The international community needs to show Libya that that country must respect the principles and norms of international law if peace is to prevail between the Libyan and Chadian peoples, who have already suffered too much from the folly of one man—Qaddafi.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19066

Letter dated 20 August 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[21 August 1987]

I have the honour to forward herewith a white book entitled "Kadhafi/Tchad: ingérence, aggression, occupation" ("Qaddafi/Chad: interference, aggression and occupation").[18]

This white book clairifies the status in international law of the conflict between Chad and Libya and goes on to present evidence of the Libyan aggression and the means employed to turn Qaddafi's dreams of domination into reality. It also goes into the international dimension of the inhuman dealings by the Tripoli régime, which is not only assailing Chad but spreading death and terror throughout the world, before turning to the effects of Libyan aggression on Chad's economic infrastructure.

The fact is that, owing to Libya's repeated meddling, aggression and occupation, Chad's development has been set back several decades.

In short, the white book provides a concise account of Libya's dealings in Chad and clearly identifies the desire to dominate Africa and the world which Qaddafi wishes to bring about, starting with Chad.

To maintain peace and uphold the primacy of the law, the international community is duty-bound to shoulder its responsibilities and put a stop to Qaddafi's murderous delusions while there is still time.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for this white book to be published, circulated as a document of the Security Council and added to the Chad/Libya file which remains before the Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19067*

Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 August 1987*]

With reference to my previous letter dated 31 July 1987 [*S/19010*], I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press conference held at Hanoi on 20 August 1987 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam, Trinh Xuan Lang, on the question of South-East Asia and Kampuchea.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of 20 August 1987 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

At a press conference here this afternoon, Trinh Xuan Lang, Head of the Information and Press Department and spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, gave the following answer to questions regarding the situation after the visit to Viet Nam by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

During the official friendship visit to Vietnam from 27 to 29 July 1987 by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Viet Nam and Indonesia reached a number of agreements. Among other things, they agreed on organising a "cocktail party", understanding that it would be an informal meeting between the two sides of Kampuchea. At a later stage of this "cocktail party", Indonesia would invite the countries concerned to participate, Viet Nam included. Clearly, this is a meeting between the two sides of Kampuchea, among the Kampucheans exclusively, to discuss the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Viet Nam and other countries concerned would participate in the meeting only at a later stage to discuss the international aspect of the Kampuchean problem. This is one whole process aimed at resolving the Kampuchean problem in both its internal and external aspects. This reasonable and logical agreement has won sympathy and support from broad sections of public opinion.

Thereafter, on August 12 and 13, a consultative conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam took place in Phnom Penh. At this conference, the three Deputy Foreign Ministers exchanged views on recent developments and came to a complete identity of views on the agreements reached between Viet Nam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*]. Their common view was communicated to Indonesia by Viet Nam on August 15, before the meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers.

Contrary to the Indochinese countries' serious and good-willed attitude, it is regrettable that the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, at their informal meeting in Bangkok on August 16, sought to modify the original agreement on the "cocktail party". They tried to turn the dialogue between the two sides of Kampuchea into one between the Vietnamese and Kampucheans. Their real purpose was to return to their oft-repeated but categorically refuted allegations that Viet Nam has "invaded" Kampucha and therefore the Vietnamese must talk with the Kampucheans. They also sought to take the eight-point proposal [*S/17927, annex II*] of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" as basis for discussion in the proposed meeting, which is in fact an attempt to erase the People's Republic of Kampuchea and bring back to power the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This obviously is a step backward by ASEAN as compared with the Viet Nam–Indonesia agreements reached during the last visit to Viet Nam by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

In this connection, I would like to expound Viet Nam's position as follows.

The July 29 agreement between Viet Nam and Indonesia [*see S/19010, annex*] was reached on behalf of ASEAN on one side and the Indochinese countries on the other. It was between representatives of the two groups of countries. It paved the way for a solution of South-East Asian problems and the Kampuchean problem.

The August 16 joint press release by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers [*S/19051, annex*] is tantamount to a demand that there be talks between Viet Nam and the Khmer forces opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the basis of the eight-point proposal, which had been refuted by the Indochinese countries from the beginning and which had for a long time been an obstacle to opening negotiations aimed at solving the South-East Asian problems and the Kampuchean problem.

Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea will continue to consider the July 29 agreement as one between the two groups of countries. The press release at the outcome of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting has gone counter to that agreement.

The three Indochinese countries are of the view that ASEAN must respect the agreement and that both sides are duty-bound to implement it.

The July 29 agreement between the two groups of countries has just been achieved. No country should be allowed to break it. If it is broken, it will be impossible to give creditability to any future agreement.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/500-S/19067.

DOCUMENT S/19069*

Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 August 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 17 August 1987 [*S/19056*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 14 and 16 August 1987.

On 14 August, at 0930 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 67 rounds of artillery, which landed in the area of Nukha, approximately five kilometres east of Lakro Sar in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one person was killed and 13 were injured (all Pakistan nationals).

Later, at 1900 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 50 rounds of artillery, which landed in the area approximately six kilometres north-east of Ghakhai in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one civilian (a Pakistan national) was injured.

On 16 August, at 0930 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired four rounds of artillery, which landed in the area approximately five kilometres south of Lakka Tigga in the Kurram Agency. As a result, one civilian (a Pakistan national) was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 20 August, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/503-S/19069.

DOCUMENT S/19070

Letter dated 24 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 August 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that the criminal régime of Iraq, in continuation of its incessant war crimes, has bombarded civilian and industrial centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran on several occasions as follows:

25 July —aerial bombardment of agricultural area in the vicinity of Marivan, four farmers martyred

26 July —aerial bombardment of the Givan village in the vicinity of Ilam, some villagers injured

10 August —aerial bombardment of some industrial workers' units in the south, 35 martyred and 95 injured

10 August —aerial bombardment of one industrial unit in Tabriz, 1 martyred and 12 injured

13 August —aerial bombardment of the villages of Damandabad, Abbasabad Mirpanj and Heidar in Sardasht, 1 martyred and six injured

13 August —aerial bombardment of the village of Yaroohi between Ahwaz and Mahshahr, a child of seven martyred and two injured (people were also the targets of rockets and machine guns)

15 August —aerial bombardment of an industrial workers' unit in the province of Khuzistan, 28 martyred and 50 injured

17 August —aerial bombardment of two industrial workers' units, 29 martyred and 49 injured

18 August —further attacks took place resulting in martyrdoms and injuries

19 August —1511 hours (local time), aerial bombardment of the city of Marivan by several Iraqi war planes, 1 civilian injured

21 August —1110 hours (local time), attack by four Iraqi war planes against an industrial workers' unit in the Central province, two martyred and 40 injured

21 August —attack by Iraqi war plane against two industrial workers' units and a residential complex in Khuzistan, two martyred and 41 injured.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests that you take immediate measures to prevent any further perpetration of the hideous crime of bombarding civilian quarters by the Iraqi forces.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19071

Letter dated 24 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you have been informed by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, the aggressor Iraqi régime has once again intensified its savage attacks against residential and civilian quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran in flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,[2] the 12 June 1984 moratorium and the fourth preambular paragraph of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). The most recent atrocities of the Iraqi régime, including its attacks of August 23 against civilian and commercial quarters in the cities of Doroud, Tabriz and Imam Khomeini Port, caused the martyrdom and injury of a large number of children and elderly men and women and brought about extensive material damage to non-military installations.

The Islamic Republic of Iran—in drawing the attention of the United Nations and other international bodies to the continued violation of the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and the clear disregard for Security Council resolution 598 (1987) by Iraq in its inhuman attacks against civilian and non-military areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the grave regional and international consequences of such savage Iraqi atrocities—calls upon the United Nations and other pertinent international bodies to take effective measures to prevent further Iraqi acts of lawlessness and bring these unjustifiable practices by Iraq to an immediate end.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while reiterating its commitment to strict observance of the norms and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding prohibition of attacks against civilian and non-military quarters, is obliged to remind the international community that in the absence of an immediate concerted effort on the part of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot passively witness the massacre of its innocent civilians and will reluctantly have to resort to retaliatory measures in legitimate defense. It is evident that under such circumstances, the Iraqi régime will have to bear total responsibility for the grave and irremediable consequences of its own atrocities, which have been carried out with impunity because of the indifference and inaction of the United Nations.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19072

Letter dated 25 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*25 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the aggressor Iranian régime's shelling of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/19057, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that criminal régime have carried out the following acts of aggression.

1. On 19 August 1987 they shelled the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling killed two civilians and injured 24 others, including two children and three women. They also shelled the township of Qal'at Diza, injuring one civilian and causing damage to a number of houses.

2. On 21 August they shelled the Baymalik housing complex in the township of Qal'at Diza. The enemy shelling killed four civilians, including one child, injured four others, including one woman, and caused damage to a number of privately owned houses.

3. On 22 August two Iranian enemy aircraft attacked a residential area in the town of Isma'il (Dohuk governorate). Twelve civilians, including eight children and two women, were killed as a result of the incident and 23 others, including 4 women and 15 children, were injured. At 9.04 a.m. (local time) on the same day, an enemy aircraft attacked a village in Sulaymaniyah governorate. Three civilians, including one woman, were injured as a result of the incident. At 10.53 a.m. on the same day, an enemy aircraft attacked a village in the district of Majar (Maysan governorate). One civilian was killed and 11 others wounded, including one woman, as a result of the incident.

On the same day, the forces of the Iranian régime shelled residential areas in the city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling killed three civilians and injured five others, as well as destroying a number of houses and shops in the area.

4. On 23 August residential areas in the city of Basra were shelled by long-range artillery. The enemy shelling killed 11 civilians, including 1 woman, injured 47 others, including 4 children and 3 women, and caused damage to privately owned houses and property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19073

Letter dated 25 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 August 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you a telegram from Mr. Hossein Kamali, Chairman of the Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Telegram from the Chairman of the Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to the Secretary-General

Respectively, I draw your attention to the destructive and increasing efforts of the aggressive ruling régime of Iraq against the industries of our country. The defeated Ba'athist aggressors have attacked the industries and manufacturing centres of our country today and the air raids consistently continue. The efforts of the Iraqi régime are against all human rights laws and principles.

The Ba'athist Iraqi aggressors have provoked the anger of our Muslim revolutionary workers and managers by killing hundreds of workers. This aggressor régime has violated all international conventions and agreements.

Today, the workers and managers in the Islamic Republic of Iran ask us actively to support our Government to persuade our military commanders to retaliate. So, hereby, before we begin to take retaliatory measures, we appeal to you to prevent further bombardment of the civil industries and economic manufacturing centres, especially during working hours.

I hope that your efforts in this case will be effective.

DOCUMENT S/19074*

Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

On 23 August 1987, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the following protest note was conveyed to him by the Director of the First Political Department.

"According to information received by the security authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 4 August of this year, ground-to-ground missiles were fired from the Shorabah region in Pakistan, located 5.5 kilometres north of the Ashraf border post, at an Afghan frontier regiment as well as at the centre of Spinboldak county. Two personnel of the regiment were martyred as a result and six innocent civilians were either martyred or injured.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its profound protest with the Government of Pakistan and demands that the latter put an urgent end to such aggressions. The responsibility for the grave consequences of the continuation of such aggressions will fall on the authorities of Pakistan.

"Furthermore, in continuation of its past allegations, the Government of Pakistan has claimed that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attacked Gerdi Bagh Ghazi, located in Bajawer Agency, on 16 and 21 July of this year and the Darah Nawah region, located in Mohmand Agency, on 2, 5 and 8 August of this year.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/510-S/19074.

"After a thorough investigation of the matter, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has found these allegations baseless and void of any truth and therefore categorically rejects them. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requests that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such baseless allegations, which will have no consequence other than further deterioration of relations between the two countries."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Eshaq ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19075

Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 August 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of a number of Iraqi prisoner-of-war refugees who have chosen to remain in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter from refugee Iraqi prisoners of war

As you are well aware, on Saturday, 16 March 1987, the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed—for humanitarian and Islamic reasons—to release unilaterally 102 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war. We, 26 of the said prisoners of war, refused to return to Iraq and asked for asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our request was granted by Iranian officials.

We have many reasons for our refusal to go back, even though our wives, children and parents are in Iraq. One of our cogent reasons for making such a decision is the extreme suppression that prevails in Iraq. Besides, there does not exist an Islamic atmosphere in Iraq and the future of the Iraqi Ba'athist régime is unknown. For these reasons, we found it impossible to return to and live in Iraq. Therefore, we sought asylum in Iran, which fact roused the animosity of the Iraqi Ba'athist régime against us.

Now, in a serious reaction to our asylum in Iran, the Iraqi régime has subjected our families to physical and psychological pressure. We therefore call on you, as a legally competent authority, to apply pressure on Iraq to stop harassing our families and to inform us about our families' whereabouts.

Signed by 26 guests of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19076*

Letter dated 25 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[27 August 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 23 August 1987 which Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 23 August 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing in order to bring to your attention the following events.

At 9 a.m. yesterday, in Pedregal sector, three kilometres north-east of the Mancotal dam in the department of Matagalpa, a group of 30 mercenaries, armed, trained and directed by the United States Government, ambushed a group of civilians travelling in a vehicle of the Ministry of Agricultural Development. Five persons were killed and two wounded in the criminal attack. The dead were Fabricio Vilchez, Angel López, Freddy Castillo, Juana Matamoros and Mauricio Delañez. The wounded were Linda Vilchez and Francisco Salazar.

Following the signing of the Esquipulas II agreements on 7 August [*S/19085, annex*], the Central American countries, and Nicaragua in particular, have embarked upon the task of promoting the agreements with the aim of bringing about a stable and lasting peace in the region at an early date. However, actions such as those described above, for which the United States is alone responsible, run counter to Central America's desire for peace and are, moreover, intended to prevent the creation of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the agreements.

In lodging a vigorous protest over this event with the United States Government, Nicaragua calls upon the latter to desist from its war of aggression against Nicaragua and to comply fully with the wishes of the Central American peoples and Governments.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/511-S/19076.

DOCUMENT S/19077*

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

On 25 August, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department.

In continuing its baseless allegations, recently the Government of Pakistan has claimed that, on 14 and 16 August of this year, the Afghan army has attacked Ghazah and Nokhias regions, located in Bajawer Agency, and Laka Tekah, located in Kurm Agency.

After thorough investigation of the matter, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has found these allegations to be baseless and void of any truth and therefore categorically rejects them. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requests that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such baseless allegations, which will have no consequence other than further deterioriation of the relations between the two countries.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Eshaq ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/513-S/19077.

DOCUMENT S/19078

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*27 August 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning acts of aggression by the Iranian régime, which shells purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/19072, I have the honour to inform you that, on 24 August 1987, the armed forces of that régime used their long-range artillery to shell residential areas in the city of Basra, wounding two persons among the civilian population. The Baymalik housing complex and the village of Noureddine, in Qal'at Diza, were also shelled and a woman was injured.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19079

Letter dated 28 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 August 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi forces have intensified their indiscriminate attacks against civilian and non-military quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran since 25 July 1987. The details of these attacks, including the number of civilian casualties, between 25 July and 18 August are as follows:

25 July —Bombardment of an agricultural area between the villages of Darreh Taghi and Kani Saman in the vicinity of Marivan, four farmers martyred

26 July —Bombardment of the village of Ganjavan in the Chavar district of Ilam, injury to some villagers

10 August —Bombardment of two oil facilities in the Ramhormoz area, six martyred and 38 injured

10 August —Bombardment of the Tabriz refinery, 1 martyred and 12 injured

" —Bombardment of the Aghajari oil installations, eight martyred and 35 injured

" —Bombardment of the Bibikalimeh in Gachsaran, 15 martyred and 40 injured

" —Bombardment of the Haezan oil installations in the north of Ramhormoz, six martyred and 38 injured

13 August —Bombardment of the villages of Darmanabad, Abbasabad and Mirpanj Heidar in Sardasht, 1 martyred and six injured

16 August —The village of Yaroomi, 17 kilometres from the Ahwaz-Mashhad road, became the target of rockets and its people the targets of machine-gun fire, a 7-year-old child martyred and two injured.

" —at 0925 hours (local time), bombardment of oil exploitation units Nos. 1 & 2 in Ahwaz

17 August —At 1430 hours (local time), bombardment of oil exploitation unit No. 1 in Ahwaz, six injured

" —At 1650 hours (local time), aerial bombardment by two aircraft of the Karoon Agriculture & Industry in Shooshtar (rockets used), four martyred and five injured

" —At 1645 and 1655 hours (local time), bombardment of the Pars Paper Manufacturing Company in Haft Tappeh, 25 martyred and 37 injured

18 August —Bombardment of Narvan and Aghajari oil installations, unit 2 in Gachsaran and Ramin power station in Ahwaz

" —At 1620 hours (local time), bombardment of oil exploitation unit No. 2 in Baloot plateau and gas exploitation unit No. 3 in Gachsaran

" —At 1620 hours (local time), bombardment of a town and village in the vicinity of Sepan

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19080

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*28 August 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that, on 20 August 1987 at 0705 and 0830 (GMT), Reuters reported a statement made by Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian parliament, in an American television interview.

In the statement, Rafsanjani said that Tehran could not accept the Security Council resolution of 20 July calling for a cease-fire in the war, because Iraq was not described as the aggressor.

Rafsanjani declared his determination to continue the war "for another 20 years", in order to overthrow the Baghdad Government of President Saddam Hussein.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19081

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*28 August 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the statements made at the press conference held by Mir Hussein Moussavi, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the presence of local and foreign correspondents. During the press conference, which was broadcast in Persian by Radio Tehran at 0830 (local time) on 25 August 1987, he said:

"The prize for which we are striving is that of freedom and independence. We have mobilized ourselves in order to achieve final victory . . .

"We reject any peace settlement which is incompatible with our interests and preserves the interests of America and the Iraqi régime."

On the probable arms boycott of Iran, Moussavi said:

"We are not afraid of the military boycott. The military boycott will not succeed in the current circumstances. These things do not frighten us. Experience has shown that the arms markets are at our disposal and that the super-Powers cannot stop us . . . Therefore, we have prepared ourselves to withstand the pressures and we shall not withdraw."

On the recent Security Council resolution, Moussavi said:

"We have stated our position on this resolution many times . . . We say that the ink on paragraph 5 was barely dry when American, British and French forces moved into the (Persian) Gulf and created an atmosphere of tension which aroused our people . . . "

On the proposal to break off relations with Iran made by the Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs at the conference in Tunis, Moussavi said:

"Recent events have proved that we cannot have such relations as we did in the past. The holding of such a conference constitutes an attempt to separate the destiny of the Arabs from the destiny of one billion Muslims in the world, and this will not happen . . . Measures have been taken in our country to reveal the various dimensions of the recent crime in Makkah. These measures represent the reaction of revolutionary Islam. They will awaken the Islamic world, which is paid with petrodollars by the Saudi royal family to preserve American interests. Our response in the region will be proportionate to the Saudi measures . . .

"As wer have stated, one of the basic conditions for ending the war is punishment of the aggressor, and we hold fast to that condition."

These statements confirm once again that the Iranian régime's officials are determined to continue the war and to draw the region into further tragedies and misfortunes. Their words and deeds thus confirm that they are inciting war and rejecting all international efforts to bring about peace and to halt the rivers of blood which have flowed as a result of the arrogance of the Iranian régime's rulers.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19082

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*28 August 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the statements made during the talk by Moussavi, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the "Holy Defence" programme broadcast in Persian by Radio Tehran at 1145 (local time) on 25 August 1987. Moussavi spoke as follows:

"In truth, if it were not for the war, our society would not at this time have the revolutionary character that it does . . . If, let us imagine, there were no war, we would not have reached the point where we are now. Let me say first of all that the part played by the war in strengthening and maintaining the revolution derives from the extensive cultural effects of the war, as well as our social situation. Our sons have, in a practical manner, erased from their hearts the fear of risking war with the super-Powers and of confronting calamities and major issues. This fear has been erased and its place bas been taken by a deep sense of self-confidence. The culture based on the call of martyrdom has expanded and grown . . . These, then, are the important effects of the war and we can see these effects in the mentality of the people.

"Before the war, the Guards lacked organization and capability, in complete contrast to their position today. This war has served to complete the establishment of the Revolutionary Guards and to increase both their quantity and their quality. Not a day nor an attack has passed without the Guards taking part in it, and they have thereby gained more capabilities and experience, both on days that have been bitter and on days that have been sweet. We are constantly aware that the Islamic Revolutionary Guards have grown in strength. We can see that the practical steps to put into effect the idea of the army of 20 million—which was first proposed by the Imam—have been taken during this time of war, and that the idea is taking shape and moving ahead. We have also witnessed the effects of the war on our economic situation, particularly if we consider the closure of some of our ports and the economic boycott and measures of that sort imposed during the war. All that has made us realize that we must give serious consideration to the question of self-sufficiency . . .

"We can see the effects of the war clearly in the cultural sphere . . . As the Imam has said, this Government puts the war at the top of its list of priorities. I think that the Government's role in relation to the war has not been clearly realized up to now, but I would like to say this: that the war is a combination of faith, bravery and heroism on the battlefields and that it constitutes a return to the values of sacrifice and martyrdom. But all that becomes a practical and concrete reality when the requirements for it are in existence. The Government, with its faith in these values and in the culture of the Islamic revolution, has endeavoured to assign pride of place to the war and has worked to ensure that the fronts are financially, materially, morally and culturally provided for. All the dissemination of information and other activities undertaken by the Government throughout the country have been designed to spread that culture, which affirms the priority of the war question. This is very important in mobilizing all forces capable of playing a role to support and back the war . . .

"What the Government has kept in mind throughout is that the war question is the important thing for our Islamic revolution, because the war is not simply a matter of conflict over land but, as the Imam has said, now constitutes an endeavour to halt entirely blasphemy towards Islam. It is obvious that victory in this war means complete victory for Islam in this world of ours today, and that this has unique and enormous value and a significant effect in advancing the cause of the oppressed peoples of the world, as well as in firmly establishing the precepts of the Islamic revolutionary system in the future."

These statements once again provide clear evidence that the officials of the Iranian régime are inciting war both in word and in deed. For the Iranian Government, the war is the only programme of action, to the extent that the Government now uses that programme, without any hesitation or shame, to justify the tragedies and misfortunes which it has brought upon Iran's peoples. In this way, Iranian officials have surpassed other warmongers whose traces have already been erased by history.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENTS S/19083 AND ADD.1

Letter dated 29 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/19083

[Original: Arabic]
[29 August 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter, dated 29 August 1987, addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

You are well aware of Iraq's favourable response to the initiative announced by you on 13 January 1987, whereby the Security Council was to examine, at a high political level, the question of ending the war between Iran and Iraq. It is also well known that Iraq has shown sincere interest in and appreciation of the initiative by permanent members of the Security Council to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq based on the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Iraq readily entered into contacts with the five permanent members and other States members of the Council, both directly and through the League of Arab States, with a view to expressing its interest and putting forward constructive ideas on the question. When the basic elements of the draft resolution drawn up by the five permanent members became known and the question was discussed by all the members of the Security Council, Iraq took a constructive and active part in the discussions.

When Security Council resolution 598 (1987) was adopted on 20 July of this year, Iraq did not hesitate to welcome it. On 23 July, I personally talked with you at United Nations Headquarters in New York and informed you of Iraq's position in my letter dated 22 July.

Official statements were issued at the highest levels of the Iraqi Government welcoming the resolution and expressing Iraq's willingness to implement it in good faith, in co-operation with the Security Council and yourself.

It should be emphasized that Iraq's favourable response to this resolution derives from its firm position of principle in wishing to bring about peace with Iran in accordance with the precepts of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It is no secret that Iraq has reaffirmed this position ever since the Iranian régime launched its aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980. It has expressed its position by welcoming the resolutions and calls issuing from the Security Council and yourself and by means of its sincere and constructive co-operation with the Council and yourself in efforts to bring about peace.

It should also be made clear that resolution 598 (1987) does not entail any particular gains for Iraq, other than the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with the precepts of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, the members of the Security Council are all aware that the views and attitudes of the other party were taken into consideration when the resolution was drafted, to the extent that some members of the Council even made strenuous efforts to accommodate in the draft Iranian attitudes which were neither legitimate nor logical, without obtaining any prior guarantees that Iran would accept the resolution.

Forty days have now passed since the Security Council resolution was adopted, and the only objective assessment of Iran's position with respect to the resolution can be that Iran has rejected it. As I mentioned to you previously in my letters dated 10 and 16 August 1987 [*S/19027 and S/19049, respectively*], there is no legal basis for any other interpretation of the Iranian position. The official Iranian response transmitted to you on 11 August [*S/19031, annex*] unequivocally states, in several places, its rejection of the resolution. It also represents a form of selective approach, in a blatant resumption of the practice followed by Iran in its approach to the conflict before the resolution's adoption, i.e., with the aim of continuing the war. That practice has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, which have insisted on a comprehensive approach to the conflict and a

comprehensive settlement. I also stated quite clearly that the binding nature of resolution 598 (1987) imposes upon members of the Security Council the obligation to apply the resolution in letter and in spirit, in an integrated and coherent manner, and to reject any form of selective approach to its clauses. Any statement to the contrary would strip the resolution of the comprehensive and binding force it has on the two parties, as well as on the Security Council—both as a body and in terms of its individual members—and on the other Members of the United Nations. In addition, I noted how very surprising it was that attempts should be made to promote a notion whereby a State may at the same time "not have accepted" and "not have rejected" a binding Security Council resolution—such a notion being devoid of any legal basis— and I also noted that it would establish a dangerous precedent in the United Nations.

I reaffirm on this occasion that Iraq categorically rejects the tendentious and subjective logic whereby Iran's position is interpreted as not constituting a rejection of the resolution. The fact that the Iranian Government has not officially announced its "acceptance" of the resolution and willingness to implement it in full constitutes a de facto "rejection". The recent contacts between Iranian representatives on the one hand and yourself and various members of the Council on the other hand substantiate this conclusion and also confirm that the Iranians are employing the tactics of procrastination and delay. It is our belief that the Security Council did not adopt this resolution, which has binding force under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter, simply for it to be "studied" *ad infinitum* by the two parties. Our view—and the view of all unbiased parties—is that the resolution was adopted with a view to being implemented quickly, and that the meaning of the resolution's provisions in their entirety, and particularly of paragraph 10, is quite clear.

Following the adoption of the Security Council resolution on 20 July, the Iraqi Government saw fit—as a mark of its appreciation of the Council's efforts to bring about peace in the region—to reduce the Iraqi armed forces' military activities at sea, on land and in the air, apart from urgent cases involving a need to defend the homeland. When I met with you on 23 July, you expressed the wish to see military operations reduced, with a view to facilitating your task of implementing the resolution. Similar wishes were also expressed to us by a number of States members of the Council.

As a mark of the esteem in which it holds yourself and the Security Council and in appreciation of its relations of friendship and mutual respect with members of the Council, Iraq took serious heed of these wishes. Despite the grave disadvantage to which Iraq was subjected—which has not been denied by any of the States that have been in contact with us—Iraq throughout this period pursued a policy of self-restraint. It refrained from attacking Iranian interests on land for a period of 24 days, and at sea for a period of 45 days, with effect from 15 July, despite the fact that those interests constitute the basic source of finance for the war machine of Iranian aggression. It was our sincere and objective desire that we should give you every proper opportunity to investigate the other party's position with respect to the resolution and to persuade that party to accept the resolution and to work towards its implementation.

Forty days have now passed since the adoption of the Security Council resolution, and the Iranian régime has during this period carried out 23 acts of armed aggression against Iraqi territory, 47 shelling operations against cities, villages and purely residential targets in Iraq and, in particular, has carried out 10 acts of aggression against Iraqi naval installations, as detailed in the enclosure to this letter [*S/19083/Add.1*]. The Iranian régime continues to beat the drums of war and to call for more aggressive operations against our country and is even preparing, as in previous years, to launch massive attacks with the aim of occupying and destroying Iraq, as is indicated by the statements of senior Iranian officials. The war of aggression conducted by the Iranian régime against the Iraqi people and the Iraqi armed forces continues even more fiercely, despite the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

In view of the Iranian régime's persistence in its acts of aggression against Iraq and its continued rejection —as is now manifestly clear—of resolution 598 (1987), and in view of the enormous threats to Iraq's security and sovereignty and the lives of its citizens, there is no longer any justification for refraining from attacks on Iranian interests which serve that country's war effort. Any calls for a halt to attacks on those interests translate, in practical terms, into service of the war effort of Iranian aggression against Iraq and the countries of the region.

The fact that Iran is quite freely managing to make use of its interests in the Gulf means, in practical terms —as has been demonstrated by the experience of seven years of continuous aggression against our country— that the necessary funds are made available to operate the war machine of Iranian aggression, and thus to kill more Iraqis, to occupy more Iraqi territory and to increase tension and insecurity in the region. No responsible Government can accept that.

Members of the Council and the international community are well aware that Iran has endeavoured, and continues to endeavour, to distinguish between different aspects of the war. It has been calling for a halt to Iraqi attacks on Iranian interests in the Gulf while insisting on continuing the war against Iraq. Iraq has refused to make such distinctions and so has the international community, as demonstrated by resolution 598 (1987), which calls for a comprehensive settlement of the war. If Iraq were to continue to refrain from attacking Iranian interests in the Gulf, this would translate in practical terms into achievement of the aims of the aggressor Iranian régime. Iraq, which accepted the Security Council resolution because it called for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict and respected the will of the international community, cannot accept a situation which could lead to the drawing of de facto distinctions between aspects of the conflict and provide a major reward to the party which deliberately pursues war, aggression and subversion in the region, rejects the Security Council resolution and defies the will of the international community. Such a situation is fundamentally inconsistent with resolution 598 (1987) and with the desire, expressed by the international community, to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the war.

It is our hope that you and friendly States members of the Council with whom we have amicable relations will understand and support our legal, logical and practical position.

Efforts must be made, unequivocally and without delay, to put pressure on the aggressor to refrain from aggression and to respect the will of the international community, as represented in resolution 598 (1987).

Quick and decisive action must also be taken to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to the Iranian régime, in view of its rejection of the Security Council resolution and its defiance of the will of the international community. A self-evident consideration, which has been made clear in many ways to members of the Council, to yourself and to the international community, is that since Iraq is subjected constantly to Iranian aggression, it will strike in return—in accordance with the recognized principles of international law concerning exercise of the right to legitimate defence— at Iranian interests which may, by virtue of international law and custom, be attacked in the event of armed conflict. The military activities of the Iraqi armed forces in the Gulf region will continue, as in the past, to be restricted to those interests.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq believes that Iraq's activities, which are justified and supported by international law and custom, have no bearing on the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters, a principle which Iraq, by nature of its position as a geographically disadvantaged country under the provisions of the international law of the sea, respects and does its utmost to uphold.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19083/ADD.1

[Original: Arabic]
[29 August 1987]

The enclosure to the letter dated 29 August 1987 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General [*S/19083*] is contained in the present addendum.

ENCLOSURE

Iranian acts of armed aggression against Iraq since the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987

20 July:	two attacks on the southern Majnoon field and an attack on the Iraqi shore at Hawr al-Hawizah
21 July:	an attack by three units on the southern Majnoon field
22 July:	an attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
26 July:	an attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
3 August:	an attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
4 August:	an attack on the Iraqi deep-water port
5 August:	an attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
6 August:	an attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
7 August:	an attack on the region of Zhwartah
"	an attack on the southern Majnoon field
"	an attack on the region east of Halabja
8 August:	an attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
10 August:	an attack on the deep-water port
13 August:	two attacks on the deep-water port and an attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
14 August:	an attack on the deep-water port
15 August:	an attack on the region of Qal'at Diza
16 August:	an attack on Qal'at Diza
"	an attack on the deep-water port
17 August:	an attack on Qal'at Diza
"	an attack on Qal'at Diza
"	an attack on the deep-water port
20 August	an attack on Qal'at Diza
24 August:	an attack on Qal'at Diza

Shelling of purely civilian population centres in Iraq since the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987

Date	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
20 July	Basra	1 wounded
23 July	Basra	1 wounded
"	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	7 wounded, including 3 women; some houses damaged
24 July	Basra	Damage to some houses
27 July	Qal'at Diza	7 killed and 5 wounded
"	Qazaniyah	3 wounded; some houses damaged
29 July	Basra	
"	Basra (at night)	
31 July	Khawr al-Zubayr	
1 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 killed and 9 wounded; some houses destroyed
3 August	Basra	Damage to some houses
5 August	Qal'at Diza	2 wounded; some houses damaged
7 August	Basra	
"	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
9 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
"	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	3 killed, including 1 woman, and 5 wounded, including 1 woman and 3 children (all civilians)
11 August	Basra	4 wounded (all civilians); 1 civilian vehicle damaged
"	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
13 August	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	1 civilian wounded
15 August	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
16 August	Al-Uzair	Damage to some houses and property
"	Bayarah	Damage to some houses and property
"	Qazaniyah	Damage to some houses and property
17 August	Basra	3 killed and 5 wounded; damage to some houses and property
"	Qal'at Diza	1 wounded
18 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
"	Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
"	Al-Uzair	Damage to some houses and property
19 August	Basra	
20 August	Basra	2 killed and 24 wounded, including 3 women and 2 children
"	Qal'at Diza	1 wounded, and damage to some houses and property
21 August	Baymalik housing complex	4 killed, including 1 child, and 4 wounded, including 1 woman and 1 child; damage to some houses and property
22 August	Basra	3 killed and 5 wounded; damage to some houses and property

Date	Region	Casualties and damage
22 August	Dohuk (Summel district)	12 killed, including 8 children and 2 women, and 23 wounded, including 15 children and 4 women; damage to some houses and property
"	Sulaymaniyah	3 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to some houses and property
"	Majar district	1 killed and 11 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to some houses and property
"	Basra	5 killed, including 1 woman, and 45 wounded, including 4 women and 4 children; damage to some houses and property
23 August	Basra	11 killed, including 2 women, and 47 wounded, including 4 children and 3 women; damage to some houses and property
24 August	Basra	2 wounded
"	Baymalik housing complex and Noureddine village (Qal'at Diza)	1 woman wounded
26 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
"	Basra	1 wounded
"	Baymalik housing complex, Qal'at Diza	Damage to some houses and property
27 August	Basra	Damage to some houses and property
"	Basra	Damage to 2 shops, roofing of Government stores and some houses
28 August	4 villages in township of Qal'at Diza	
"	Basra	

DOCUMENT S/19084*

Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 August 1987]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the final communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 21 August 1987. I request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. MANZOU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 21 August 1987

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on 21 August 1987 to address itself to the ever-worsening situation in Namibia resulting from increased acts of repression and terror unleashed by the racist South African occupation forces on the oppressed people of that territory.

The Bureau heard statements by the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, Mr. P. D. Zuze, and the Permanent Observer to the United Nations of the South West Africa People's Organization, Mr. H. Angula, on the recent developments in Namibia with specific reference to the increased resort to torture arbitrary arrests, banning orders, forced removals, detentions and outright murder of innocent civilians in that territory by the racist Pretoria régime.

The Bureau strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of the inalienable rights of the people of the territory to self-determination and national independence and for its use of that territory as a springboard for destabilization of and aggression against neighbouring States. It further condemned racist South Africa for its violent repression of the Namibian people, including its increased resort to indiscriminate killings, arbitrary arrests and mass detentions of innocent civilians without trial.

The Bureau also strongly condemned racist South Africa for its recent unwarranted arrest of leaders and trade unionists of the South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*], including Mr. Hendrik Witbooi, Acting Vice-President of SWAPO, Mr. Daniel Tjongarero, Acting Chairman of SWAPO, Mr. Nico Bessinger, Spokesman for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anton Lubowski, SWAPO official and Treasurer of the National Union of Namibian Workers, and Mr. John Pandeni, SWAPO official and General Secretary of the Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union. All of them were arrested on 18 August 1987 under the notorious Terrorism Act, following massive raids by racist South Africa's occupation army and police on homes and offices of SWAPO, trade unions, student organizations and church official throughout Namibia.

The Bureau once again demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons and detention and concentration camps in Namibia and *apartheid* South Africa as well as the according of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters.

The Bureau reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia with complete territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the Namibian shore. It reiterated its conviction that United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which constituted the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, remained the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

The Bureau once again condemned the linking by the United States of America and South Africa of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) to elements extraneous to the independence of Namibia. Such linking has the objective of distorting the question of the independence of Namibia and of artificially transforming what is fundamentally a decolonization problem into an East-West issue. The Bureau therefore reiterated the categorical rejection of the linkage as repugnant to the United Nations plan and blatant interference in the internal affairs of the People's

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/520-S/19084.

Republic of Angola and designed to subvert its sovereign rights as an independent State. The Bureau recalled that the Security Council, in resolution 539 (1983), had rejected that linkage.

The Bureau called upon the Security Council to act in a decisive manner in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia and to take urgent measures, including the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa, in order to ensure that the United Nations plan embodied in resolution 435 (1978) was immediately and effectively implemented without modification or pre-conditions.

The Bureau noted that the most recent actions of the racist Pretoria régime underscored again the vital importance of the AFRICA Fund as a means of emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements. It noted that the Fund was proceeding with its work with vigour and called upon the international community to continue to give it support.

The Bureau once again reaffirmed the unflagging solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, in their legitimate struggle for self-determination and independence.

DOCUMENT S/19085*

Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[31 August 1987]

We have the honour to send you herewith the document entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on 7 August 1987.

We should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex could be distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

We take this opportunity to thank you for having sent your Personal Representative, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, to the meeting of Central American Presidents. His presence was a clear demonstration of United Nations backing for the peace efforts in Central America.

(Signed) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto MEZA
Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations

(Signed) Fernando ANDRADE-DÍAZ-DURÁN
Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

ANNEX

Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America

"Voces tendidas
y grávidos vientos de esperanzas
quieren la paz alegre para todos"

Arturo Echeverría Loría

PREAMBLE

We, the Presidents of the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, meeting at Guatemala City on 6 and 7 August 1987, encouraged by the far-sighted and unfailing determination of the Contadora Group and the Support Group to achieve peace, strengthened by the steady support of all the Governments and peoples of the world, their main international organizations and, in particular, the European Community and His Holiness John Paul II, drawing inspiration from the Esquipulas I Summit Meeting and having come together in Guatemala to discuss the peace plan presented by the Government of Costa Rica, have agreed as follows:

To make up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America;

To commit ourselves to the struggle for peace and the elimination of war;

To make dialogue prevail over violence and reason over hatred;

To dedicate these peace efforts to the young people of Central America whose legitimate aspirations to peace and social justice, freedom and reconciliation have been frustrated for many generations;

To take the Central American Parliament as the symbol of the freedom and independence of the reconciliation to which we aspire in Central America.

We ask the international community to respect and assist our efforts. We have our own approaches to peace and development but we need help in making them a reality. We ask for an international response which will guarantee development so that the peace we are seeking can be a lasting one. We reiterate firmly that peace and development are inseparable.

We thank President Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo and the noble people of Guatemala for having hosted this meeting. The generosity of the President and people of Guatemala were decisive in creating the climate in which the peace agreements were adopted.

* * *

Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, determined to achieve the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the charter of the Organization of American States, the Document of Objectives [*S/16041, annex*], the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [*S/17736, annex*], the Guatemala Declaration,[*] the Punta del Este Communiqué [*S/17906, annex*], the Panama Message [*S/18143, annex*], the Esquipulas Declaration [*S/18106, annex*] and the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 6 June 1986 [*S/18184, annex II*], have agreed on the following procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America.

1. *National reconciliation*

(a) *Dialogue*

Wherever deep divisions have taken place within society, the Governments agree to undertake urgently actions of national reconciliation which permit popular participation, with full guarantees, in genuine democratic political processes on the basis of justice, freedom and democracy and, to that end, to create mechanisms

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/521-S/19085.

permitting a dialogue with opposition groups in accordance with the law.

To this end, the Governments in question shall initiate a dialogue with all the domestic political opposition groups which have laid down their arms and those which have availed themselves of the amnesty.

(b) *Amnesty*

In each Central American country, except those where the International Verification and Follow-up Commission determines this to be unnecessary, amnesty decrees shall be issued which establish all necessary provisions guaranteeing the inviolability of life, freedom in all its forms, property and security of person of those to whom such decrees are applicable. Simultaneously with the issue of amnesty decrees, the irregular forces of the countries in question shall release anyone that they are holding prisoner.

(c) *National Reconciliation Commission*

To verify fulfilment of the commitments with regard to amnesty, a cease-fire, democratization and free elections entered into by the five Central American Governments in signing this document, a National Reconciliation Commission shall be set up in each country, responsible for verifying genuine implementation of the process of national reconciliation and also unrestricted respect for all the civil and political rights of Central American citizens guaranteed in this document.

The National Reconciliation Commission shall be composed of: a representative of the executive branch and his alternate; a representative and an alternate proposed by the Conference of Bishops and chosen by the Government from a list of three bishops. This list shall be submitted within 15 days following receipt of the formal invitation. Governments shall make this invitation within five working days following the signing of this document. The same procedure of proposing three candidates shall be used to choose a representative and an alternate representative of legally registered opposition political parties. The list of three candidates shall be submitted within the same period as indicated above. Each Central American Government shall also choose an eminent citizen belonging to neither the Government nor the government party, and his alternate, to serve on the Commission. The agreement or decree setting up the corresponding National Commission shall be communicated immediately to the other Central American Governments.

2. *Appeal for an end to hostilities*

The Governments make an urgent appeal that, in those States of the region where irregular or insurgent groups are currently active, agreement be reached to end hostilities. The Governments of those States undertake to take all necessary steps, in accordance with the constitution, to bring about a genuine cease-fire.

3. *Democratization*

The Governments undertake to promote an authentic democratic process that is pluralistic and participatory, which entails the promotion of social justice and respect for human rights, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of every nation to choose, freely and without outside interference of any kind, its own economic, political and social system. They shall adopt, in a way that can be verified, measures conducive to the establishment and, where appropriate, improvement of democratic, representative and pluralistic systems that will guarantee the organization of political parties and effective popular participation in the decision-making process and ensure that the various currents of opinion have free access to fair and regular elections based on the full observance of citizens' rights. In order to ensure good faith in the implementation of this process of democratization, it shall be understood that:

(a) There must be complete freedom of television, radio and the press. This complete freedom shall include freedom for all ideological groups to launch and operate communication media and to operate them without prior censorship;

(b) Complete pluralism of political parties must be established. Political groupings shall, in this connection, have broad access to the communication media and full enjoyment of the rights of association and the power to hold public demonstrations in unrestricted exercise of the right to publicize their ideas orally, in writing and on television, and members of political parties shall enjoy freedom of movement in campaigning for political support;

(c) Likewise, those Central American Governments which are currently imposing a state of siege or emergency shall revoke it, ensuring that a state of law exists in which all constitutional guarantees are fully enforced.

4. *Free elections*

Once the conditions inherent in any democracy have been created, free, pluralistic and fair elections shall be held.

As a joint expression by the Central American States of their desire for reconciliation and lasting peace for their peoples, elections will be held for the Central American Parliament proposed in the Esquipulas Declaration of 25 May 1986.

In the above connection, the Presidents expressed their willingness to move ahead with the organization of the Parliament. To that end, the Preparatory Commission for the Central American Parliament shall complete its deliberations and submit the corresponding draft treaty to the Central American Presidents within 150 days.

Elections shall be held simultaneously in all the countries of Central America in the first six months of 1988, at a date to be agreed in due course by the Presidents of the Central American States. They shall be subject to supervision by the corresponding electoral bodies, and the Governments concerned undertake to invite the Organization of American States, the United Nations and the Governments of third States to send observers to verify that the electoral process has been governed by the strictest rules of equal access for all political parties to the communication media and by ample opportunities for organizing public demonstrations and any other type of political propaganda.

With a view to enabling the elections to the Central American Parliament to be held within the period indicated, the treaty establishing the Parliament shall be submitted for approval or ratification in the five countries.

Once the elections for the Central American Parliament have been held, equally free and democratic elections for the appointment of popular representatives to municipalities, congress, the legislative assembly and the office of the President of the Republic shall be held in each country, with international observers and the same guarantees, within the established time-limits and subject to timetables to be proposed in accordance with each country's current constitution.

5. *Termination of aid for irregular forces and insurrectionist movements*

The Governments of the five Central American States shall request Governments of the region and Governments from outside the region which are providing either overt or covert military, logistical, financial or propaganda support, in the form of men, weapons, munitions and equipment, to irregular forces or insurrectionist movements to terminate such aid; this is vital if a stable and lasting peace is to be attained in the region.

The above does not cover aid for the repatriation or, failing that, the relocation and necessary assistance with reintegration into normal life of former members of such groups or forces. The Central American Governments shall also request the irregular forces and insurgent groups operating in Central America to refrain from receiving such aid in order to demonstrate a genuine spirit of Latin Americanism. These requests shall be made pursuant to the provision of the Document of Objectives which calls for eliminating the traffic in arms, whether within the region of from outside it, intended for persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries.

6. *Non-use of territory to attack other States*

The five States signing this document reiterate their commitment to prevent the use of their own territory by persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries and to refuse to provide them with or allow them to receive military and logistical support.

7. *Negotiations on security, verification and the control and limitation of weapons*

The Governments of the Five Central American States, with the Contadora Group acting as mediator, shall continue negotiating on the points outstanding in the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Cooperation in Central America with regard to security, verification and control.

These negotiations shall also cover measures for disarming irregular forces prepared to avail themselves of amnesty decrees.

8. *Refugees and displaced persons*

The Central American Governments undertake to attend, as a matter of urgency, to the flows of refugees and displaced persons caused by the crisis in the region, providing them with protection and assistance, particularly in the areas of health, education, work and safety, and to facilitate their repatriation, resettlement or relocation provided that this is voluntary and carried out on an individual basis.

They also undertake to seek assistance from the international community for Central American refugees and displaced persons, to be provided either directly, through bilateral or multilateral agreements, or indirectly, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations and agencies.

9. *Co-operation, democracy and freedom for peace and development*

In the climate of freedom guaranteed by democracy, the Central American countries shall adopt such agreements as will help to speed up development, in order to make their societies more egalitarian and free from misery.

The strengthening of democracy entails creating a system of economic and social well-being and justice. To achieve these goals, the Governments shall jointly seek special economic assistance from the international community.

10. *International verification and follow-up*

(a) *International Verification and Follow-up Commission*

An International Verification and Follow-up Commission shall be established consisting of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, or his representative, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or his representative, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of Central America, of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group. This Commission shall be responsible for verifying and monitoring fulfilment of the commitments set forth in this document.

(b) *Support and facilities for reconciliation and verification and follow-up bodies*

In order to reinforce the efforts of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, the Governments of the five Central American States shall issue statements of support for its work. All nations interested in promoting the cause of freedom, democracy and peace in Central America may adhere to these statements.

The five Governments shall provide all necessary facilities for the proper conduct of the verification and follow-up functions of the National Reconciliation Commission in each country and the International Verification and Follow-up Commission.

11. *Timetable for fulfilment of commitments*

Within a period of 15 days from the signing of this document, the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs shall meet as an Executive Commission to regulate, encourage and facilitate compliance with the agreements contained in this document and to organize working commissions so that, as of that date, the processes leading to fulfilment of the agreed commitments within the stipulated periods can be set in motion by means of consultations, negotiations and any other mechanisms which are deemed necessary.

Ninety days after the signing of this document, the commitments with regard to amnesty, a cease-fire, democratization, termination of aid to irregular forces or insurrectionist movements, and the non-use of territory to attack other States, as defined in this document, shall enter into force simultaneously and be made public.

One hundred and twenty days after the signing of this document, the International Verification and Follow-up Commission shall review the progress made in complying with the agreements set forth in this document.

One hundred and fifty days after the signing of this document, the five Central American Presidents shall meet to receive a report from the International Verification and Follow-up Commission and shall take the relevant decisions.

FINAL PROVISIONS

The elements set forth in this document form a harmonious and indivisible whole. By signing it, the Central American States accept in good faith the obligation to comply simultaneously with what has been agreed within the established time-limits.

We, the Presidents of the five Central American States, having the political will to respond to our people's desire for peace, sign this document at Guatemala City on the seventh day of the month of August 1987.

(Signed) Oscar ARIAS SÁNCHEZ
President of
the Republic of Costa Rica

(Signed) José Napoleón DUARTE
President of
the Republic of El Salvador

(Signed) Vinicio CEREZO ARÉVALO
President of
the Republic of Guatemala

(Signed) José AZCONA HOYO
President of
the Republic of Honduras

(Signed) Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
President of the
Republic of Nicaragua

APPENDIX

The Presidents of the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, convinced of the need to strengthen this regional peace plan by taking measures to restore mutual trust, have agreed to instruct their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs to request the International Court of Justice to agree to the postponement, for a period of three months, of the oral phase of the ruling on competence which, *inter alia*, is being heard by that high tribunal, on the understanding that they will review the aforementioned judicial situation on the occasion of the meeting of Central American Presidents which is to take place within 150 days, in accordance with the commitment established in this plan, with a view to agreeing to waive recourse to international judicial action on the situation in Central America.

Signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, at Guatemala City, on 7 August 1987.

(Signed) José AZCONA HOYO
President of the Republic of Honduras

(Signed) Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
President of
the Republic of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/19086

Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 August 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you have been informed, yesterday, Iraq made a target of Iranian oil installations in the Persian Gulf during an aerial attack. In addition, a tanker was also attacked by Iraqi aeroplanes. These attacks, which are in continuation of Iraqi attacks against cities and residential areas, demonstrate the fact that Iraq has once again decided to widen the scope of the war in all dimensions, including the Persian Gulf. It is not the first time that Iraq thus initiates tension creation. The experience of seven years of Iraqi aggression has unequivocally proved that whenever there are international efforts and initiatives by you in the direction of containing the spread of the war and its gradual de-escalation, Iraq has immediately and in practice sprung into opposition to these moves and widened its military operations on the ground, in the air and at sea. At a time when, in the absence of attacks against oil tankers and installations, the grounds for the gradual establishment of security in the Persian Gulf had been prepared, the Iraqi attacks once again returned the flames to the Persian Gulf. The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently proven its commitment to the maintenance of security and safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf. Even instigations by the United States and the presence of foreign ships have not caused Iran to refrain from self-restraint. However, it is obvious that international efforts to prevent war-mongering by Iraq are not sufficient and that the latter does not intend to commit itself to any of your official appeals, including your 12 June 1986 appeal concerning refrainment from attacks against ships in the Persian Gulf.

Under these circumstances, Iran cannot remain indifferent to the new Iraqi attacks, and these attacks will undoubtedly not remain unanswered. Retaliation in kind by the Islamic Republic of Iran, as already announced in official statements of policy, can be against any means whereby Iraq equips and strengthens its own war machine. This retaliation in kind will continue until such time as Iraq halts its attacks against ships and oil installations in the Persian Gulf. While, due to interference by the United States, the Persian Gulf has become susceptible to unlimited widening of the war, it is necessary that primarily international efforts be directed at the reduction and the gradual eradication of this crisis. By its attacks against cities, residential areas and economic and oil installations as well as tankers, Iraq has signalled its reluctance to allow sufficient time for your initiatives concerning the various dimensions of the war to be effected. Accordingly, Iraq is at the side of the United States in violating resolution 598 (1987), passed by the Security Council through their mutual efforts.

I once again stress that the solution to the crisis in the Persian Gulf lies in refrainment from attacks on ships, the declaration of neutrality by those countries supporting Iraq and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the area. I hope that it is not yet too late to resolve this crisis. In the meantime, the responsibility for any widening of the scope of the war in the Persian Gulf will lie with Iraq, foreign ships and countries supporting the aggressor in the imposed war.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19087*

Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 August 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the press communiqué issued on 27 August 1987 at the end of the meeting of the representatives of the three components of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you would have the communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/522-S/19087.

ANNEX

Press communiqué of 27 August 1987

1. On 27 August 1987 Mr. Son Sen, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, Brigadier General Toan Chay, representing Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Commander-in-Chief of the Sihanoukian National Army (or ANS) and Chief of the Third Bureau of ANS General Staff, and representatives of the Khmer People National Liberation Front met in a working session.

2. The meeting expressed its satisfaction with:

(*a*) The progress of the national liberation struggle as the three patriotic forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [*CGDK*] have carried out their attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors deep inside Kampuchea, especially in the vicinities of major chief towns such as Siemreap, Kompong Thom, Battambang and the capital city of Phnom Penh;

(*b*) The fact that the Cambodian people and the forcibly enlisted Khmer soldiers, self-defence guards and administrative agents have been increasingly and more actively participating in the national liberation struggle.

3. The meeting also expressed its satisfaction with the development of the co-operation among the three patriotic forces on the battlefield in conformity with the directives of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting expressed its determination to further improve this co-operation until the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam accepts a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all its aggression forces from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal [*S/17927, annex II*].

4. The meeting would like to call on:

(*a*) The three armed forces of the CGDK to continue to increase the co-operation among themselves and their attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors;

(*b*) The Kampuchean people and the forcibly enlisted Khmer soldiers, self-defence guards and administrative agents to join more actively in the national liberation struggle;

(*c*) The countries and peoples who cherish peace and independence in the world to continue to support the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK having Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, until the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam accepts a political solution to the Kampuchea problem.

5. The meeting took place in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

DOCUMENT S/19088*

Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*31 August 1987*]

With reference to my previous letters dated 31 July [*S/19010*] and 21 August 1987 [*S/19067*], I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 28 August 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, with the concurrence of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 28 August 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the concurrence of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 28 August 1987 issued the following statement on the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*].

During his visit to Viet Nam from 27 to 29 July 1987, on behalf of the ASEAN countries, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, held talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries. The two sides reached important agreements recorded in the 29 July 1987 Viet Nam-Indonesia joint press release [*S/19010, annex*]. As clearly stated therein: "On the idea of a cocktail party proposed by Indonesia, an understanding was reached that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea be held on the basis of equal footing, without preconditions and with no political label, to which, at a later stage, Indonesia would invite other concerned countries, including Viet Nam, to participate."

A communication agreed upon by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos was handed *in extenso* to the Indonesian side on 15 August 1987, with a view to informing Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja that the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully agree with the 29 July 1987 Viet Nam-Indonesia agreement and that the three Indochinese countries would do their utmost to implement these agreements.

World as well as regional public opinion, including that within ASEAN itself, has made a high appraisal of the Viet Nam-Indonesia agreement which it views as an initial step in the process of solving the questions of South-East Asia and of Kampuchea. It is regrettable that the informal meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Bangkok on 16 August 1987 might have sought to alter the substance of the agreement between Viet Nam and Indonesia. The 16 August 1987 joint press release of the Bangkok meeting [*S/19051, annex*] tries to turn the dialogue between the two Kampuchean sides into one between the Kampuchean parties and Viet Nam; it insists on the eight-point proposal of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the basis for negotiations. This joint press release purports to reimpose that old out-dated stand which has long been resolutely rejected by Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries, a stand which so far has been impeding and bringing to a deadlock the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and has been criticized by international opinion.

General public opinion including that in some ASEAN countries considers this a perfidious design; it is very upset by the ASEAN move and is concerned that the 16 August joint press release of the Bangkok meeting might block the path opened by the 29 July Viet Nam–Indonesia joint press release in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem and to the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic resolutely reject the contents of the Bangkok communiqué of 16 August. The three countries affirm that the agreement reached on 29 July in Ho Chi Minh City between Indonesia and Viet Nam, representing the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, respectively, is one between

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/524-S/19088.

the two groups of countries. It is incumbent upon both the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries to respect the spirit and letter of the 29 July communiqué. The ASEAN countries are duty-bound to honour the agreement recorded in the latter communiqué. There cannot be different arbitrary interpretations for the sake of anyone's expediency. Should this happen, it will be impossible to give credibility to any future agreement.

After eight years of exploration and dialogue, this is the first time the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries have overcome countless difficulties to reach the 29 July agreement in Ho Chi Minh City. If the ASEAN countries really want a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem and of the problems concerning peace and stability in South-East Asia, this is an opportunity to seize, and the two groups of countries in South-East Asia have the obligation to keep the commitments made on 29 July.

The Indochinese countries highly value the role of Indonesia, the largest country in South-East Asia. As the representative of the ASEAN countries and as the proponent of the initiative of a "cocktail party", Indonesia and Viet Nam, as the representative of the Indochinese countries, have arrived at the 29 July agreement between the ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries. Out of her high responsibility and noble obligation, Indonesia together with the other ASEAN countries has the duty to implement this agreement.

For their own part, the three Indochinese countries stand ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in materializing the agreements. The three Indochinese countries welcome any contribution along this direction from other countries in the international community for the sake of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/19089

Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 August 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the numerous letters we have sent you —the most recent of which was issued under the symbol S/19078—concerning the persistence of the aggressor Iranian régime in extending the list of its abominable crimes by pounding purely residential quarters in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime have committed the following acts of aggression.

1. On 26 August 1987, long-range artillery pounded the residential quarters of Basra, damaging a number of buildings and causing damage to private property.

2. On 27 August long-range artillery pounded the residential quarters of Basra and the Baymalik housing complex (township of Qal'at Diza), wounding one civilian in Basra.

3. On 28 August long-range artillery pounded the residential quarters of Basra, damaging civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19090*

Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military air force, which took place on 25 August 1987, as follows.

At 0930 hours, one Turkish F-4 jet fighter flew for two minutes over the Agyrta crossing and then headed off in a northerly direction.

At 1029 hours, two Turkish jet fighters headed towards the Cape Apostolos Andreas and along the southern coastal area of Karpasia ad far as Ayios Theodoros village and then headed westwards from the village of Akanthou along the northern coastal area as far as Cape Kormakitis.

At 1057 hours, two Turkish F-4 jet fighters flew over Kyrenia, Kythrea, Chatos, Knodara and Akanthou.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government these new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military air force I wish to point out that such aggressive actions continue to violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Athena DIAMATARIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/1004-S/19090.

DOCUMENT S/19091

Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[1 September 1987]

Acting on instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the aggressor Iranian régime's persistent attacks on purely residential quarters in Iraq—the most recent, dated 31 August 1987, is contained in document S/19089—I have the honour to inform you that on 30 August forces of that régime shelled the residential quarters of Basra using long-range artillery, killing two civilians, including a child, and injuring 15 other civilians, including five children and one woman, and damaging a number of buildings and property belonging to civilians. These forces of aggression also shelled two villages in the township of Qal'at Diza.

On 31 August the armed forces of the aggressor Iranian régime shelled the residential quarters of Basra using long-range artillery, killing one woman and one child and wounding two civilians, including one woman, and damaging a number of buildings and property belonging to civilians. These criminals also shelled the suburbs and three villages in the township of Qal'at Diza.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19092*

Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 29 August 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the diversion of humanitarian assitance intended for the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese aggressors to feed their troops in Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you would have the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of 29 August 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

At the beginning of each year, the world community has heard the Vietnamese propaganda machinery in Phnom Penh trying to deceive the world by saying that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have been able to produce such or such amount of rice better than the previous year and by talking about the so-called "rebirth" of Kampuchea under the control of the Vietnamese aggressors. Yet, four or five months later, the same Vietnamese propaganda machinery claimed that the Kampuchean people were running out of rice by presenting drought or flood as pretexts in order to ask for humanitarian assistance from the world community.

Thus, each year during the past nine years, the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to the above-described method in order to play on the sympathy towards the sufferings of the Kampuchean people with a view to obtaining humanitarian assistance of the world community to feed their aggression forces in Kampuchea so that they can continue to massacre the Kampuchean people.

Actually, the cause of famine in Kampuchea has been the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. After the great famine in 1979 unknown in the history of Kampuchea, people have continued to die from starvation during the past nine years. The generous humanitarian assistance of the world community to the Kampuchean people of the past nine years has been mainly diverted by the Vietnamese aggressors to feed their troops and to maintain their war of aggression in Kampuchea while the Kampuchean people continue to suffer the shortage of seeds and food supplies.

Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors have also plundered almost all the rice which the Kampuchean people have managed to produce. The so-called "K-5" forced labours as well as numerous other conscriptions imposed by the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kampuchean people constitute yet another cause for the permanent shortage of rice in Kampuchea.

The facts cited above have also clearly shown that the sufferings of the Kampuchean people can only be put to an end by removing their root cause, by calling for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea and for the exercise of the right to self-determination by the Kampuchean people free from any interference from outside, in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions of the past eight years in a row.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/525-S/19092.

DOCUMENT S/19093

Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to convey the following.

On 31 August 1987 at 3.48 a.m. (local time) an Iranian gunboat attacked the Kuwaiti freighter *Jabal Ali* with rockets and machine gun fire while it was on a regular trip from the seaport of Khor Fakkan to Dubai at 25°43′ N 55°37′ E, seven nautical miles north of the emirate of Uum Al-Quwain.

The armed attack on this commercial vessel resulted in two 2-foot-wide holes in the hull above the waterline, in addition to other damages to the ship and its cargo.

While deploring Iran's continued acts of piracy by its navy against Kuwaiti vessels, Kuwait draws the attention to the threat that these Iranian practices pose not only to navigation in the high seas of the Arabian Gulf but also to the territorial waters of neutral States. It is quite obvious that these attacks contribute to the escalation of the tense situation in the region.

I should be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19094

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*2 September 1987*]

The attached letter, dated 2 September 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of 28 August 1987 of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement of 28 August 1987 by the spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

More than a month has already passed since the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new proposal for a massive arms reduction to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and to open a bright prospect for its peaceful reunification.

We proposed to open north-south foreign ministers' talks with the participation of the United States Secretary of State to put into effect the new proposal for an arms cut and to hold preliminary talks at the vice-minister level at Panmunjom towards the end of August or at an agreed date to accelerate it.

This proposal of ours is evoking wide support and sympathy at home and abroad, for it is a fair and above-board and reasonable one which takes into full consideration the stand of the south Korean authorities announcing in words their intention to hold a dialogue. The Korean people, as well as the peace-loving people of the world, unanimously demand that the United States and south Korean authorities respond to this as early as possible.

However, the United States and south Korean authorities have not affirmatively responded to our proposal for an arms reduction, continuously pursuing the line of confrontation and division.

In their 13 August "statement of foreign ministry spokesman" the south Korean authorities opposed the opening of the north-south foreign ministers' talks with the participation of the United States, talking about "national self-determination", raised again the proposal for north-south foreign ministers' talks only to discuss such issues as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" and gave no answer to our proposal for preliminary talks.

This is a very insincere act. It is ridiculous that the south Korean authorities, who allow the presence of over 40,000 United States troops in south Korea and are deprived of even the prerogative of supreme command of the army by the United States troops, are talking about "national self-determination".

If the south Korean authorities think they can cover with the veil of "national self-determination" their unreasonable stand of not responding to the north-south talks for an arms cut with the participation of the United States, it is a grave miscalculation.

To ease the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to create a favourable climate for its peaceful reunification, it is imperative to put into effect an arms reduction, first of all. It will make it possible to remove a state of acute military confrontation coming

with the Military Demarcation Line in between, to create an atmosphere of trust between the north and the south and to make a breakthrough for the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is clear to everyone that because the question of an arms cut is not a mere internal affair of the nation but is directly related to the United States, talks for the discussion of the arms reduction issue should be attended by the foreign ministers of the north and the south as well as the United States Secretary of State. This is why we repeatedly hold that the north-south foreign ministers' talks with the participation of the United States Secretary of State should be held and the preliminary talks at the vice-minister level should be opened without delay to ensure that the ministers' talks are successful.

We propose to begin with bilateral preliminary talks between us and south Korea first if the United States and south Korean authorities consider it is inconvenient at present to hold the preliminary talks with the participation of the north and the south and the United States, though that is best in essence.

From this point of view we propose to have the preliminary talks at Panmunjom at 1000 hours on the forthcoming 23 September, and to this end our side will send a four- or five-member delegation headed by a man at the vice-minister level.

We expect that the south Korean authorities will deliberate on our repeated proposal and respond to it affirmatively.

DOCUMENT S/19095

Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 29 August 1987 the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr came under the persistent fire of Iraqi long-range artillery.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19096

Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 September 1987]

Acting on instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter to you dated 2 September 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the Iranian régime's persistent attacks on purely residential quarters in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the aggressor and expansionist Iranian régime have recently intensified their attacks on purely residential centres in Iraq, particularly in Basra the indomitable. The attacks made on Basra between 20 August and this very moment have left 26 people dead, including eight women and six children, and 100 wounded, including 20 women and 24 children. They have also caused significant damage to two mosques and a number of buildings and department stores, one elementary school and the offices of a trade union.

The media of the aggressor and expansionist Iranian régime claim that Iran is attacking only Basra's economic facilities even though it is common knowledge that Basra, which has been the target of constant Iranian aggression since 4 September 1980, no longer has any economic installations in operation.

It should also be pointed out that this is not the first time that the Iranian régime has sought to confuse the issue so as to justify the war on the cities and so its rejection of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and its policy of continuing the war of aggression and expansion against Iraq, threatening the peace and security of the countries of the Arabian Gulf and resorting to terrorism and blackmail in defiance of the international community's desire to restore peace and stability in the region.

Faced with these acts of flagrant and deliberate Iranian aggression, the international community, which has undertaken to establish global and lasting peace in accordance with the provisions of resolution 598 (1987), is called on to stigmatize the crimes committed by the

Iranian régime and the latter's systematic use of slaughter and threats to achieve its expansionist goals, carried away by its aggressive and cruel instincts.

In this connection, we wish to remind the aggressor and expansionist Iranian régime that Iraq will surely react to these abominable acts, that it will be obliged to do all that is necessary to protect its defenceless citizens and the purely residential areas, and that it has a legitimate right to pursue that goal by any means it may deem necessary.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19097*

Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 September 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the communiqué issued in Caracas on 22 August 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, as well as by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and to request that this letter and the text of the communiqué be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andrés Aguilar
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued in Caracas on 22 August 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, and of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, comprising the Contadora Group; of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, comprising the Support Group; and of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua met at Caracas on 22 August 1987 together with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for the purpose of reviewing the progress made in the efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American countries reported on the outcome of the meeting of Central American Presidents held on 6 and 7 August in Guatemala, at which they signed a document entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" [*S/19085, annex*], known as the Guatemala Procedures. They also reported that, in conformity with the Guatemala Procedures, they constituted themselves, during the meeting held at San Salvador on 19 and 20 August, into an Executive Commission to regulate, encourage and facilitate compliance with the Procedures.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, reiterated their deep satisfaction at the agreement reached, born of the Central American Governments' political will to settle their differences through dialogue and respect for the legitimate interests of all States.

In this context, the Foreign Ministers, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General analysed the scope of the Guatemala Procedures in respect of those aspects requiring the participation of the Contadora Group, the Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the Organization of American States and the United Nations. At the end of the meeting, they resolved:

(*a*) To set up the International Verification and Follow-up Commission referred to in section 10 (*a*) of the Guatemala Procedures. To that end, they signed the relevant instrument of establishment;

(*b*) To convene a meeting of *ad hoc* representatives, to take place in Managua on 17 and 18 September, for the purpose of determining the modalities for discharge of the verification and follow-up functions in respect of the commitments contained in the Guatemala Procedures;

(*c*) To convene the Commission periodically, and to accept the invitation of the United Nations Secretary-General to hold in New York, in December 1987, the meeting for the purpose of analysing progress in the implementation of the agreements embodied in the Guatemala Procedures.

The Governments members of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, for their part, will in due course request the United Nations and the Organization of American States to make their contribution to the Guatemala Procedures.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora and Support Groups saw the need for the major political decisions that have been adopted to be accompanied by an improvement in economic and social conditions in the Central American countries. Accordingly, they decided to take the immediate steps required to launch an international emergency programme of technical and economic co-operation for the five countries of the region. To this end, they will shortly initiate action for the launching of this programme, including the necessary approaches to the international community.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group, the Support Group and the Central American countries, as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, expressed their thanks for the kindness extended to them during their stay in Venezuela, which contributed significantly to the success of the meeting.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/529-S/19097.

DOCUMENT S/19098

Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 30 August 1987 the criminal régime of Iraq attacked the following cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1150 hours (local time), bombardment by three Iraqi war planes of a workers' facility in Hamadan—16 civilians injured;

1200 hours (local time), bombardment by Iraqi war planes of an industrial workers' facility in Tabriz—7 civilians injured;

1407 hours (local time), bombardment by Iraqi war planes of the groceries market in Tabriz;

1518 hours (local time), bombardment of installations on an industrial workers' facility in the south.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19099*, **

Letter dated 28 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 September 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 28 August 1987 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you could have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 28 August 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wrote to you on 11 August 1987 [*S/19064*], three days after the signing in Guatemala of the document entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" [*S/19085, annex*], urging your Government to put an immediate end to its illegal policy of intervention and intimidation by force which was condemned by the International Court of Justice in its Judgment of 27 June 1986.[20]

Notwithstanding the importance and historic momentousness of this agreement, which was signed by the Presidents of the region, the Government of your country has continued to behave since then in a manner calculated to frustrate implementation of the agreement and to create obstacles to prevent the restoration of the climate of confidence which is necessary to achieve the fruits of peace and stability which the nations of the area require.

In that connection, on 24 August, President Ronald Reagan sent a message via the secret CIA broadcasting station, "Radio Liberación", reiterating his policy of support for groups of mercenaries recruited by his Government and saying that he would stick to his policy while at the same time urging the terrorist groups "to continue fighting" against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

The most recent expression of this policy was the terrorist and criminal attack by mercenary forces on a peasant co-operative located 35 kilometres south-west of Jinotega, in which three civilians were tragically killed, including one old man named Enrique Flores and a nine-year-old girl called Evangelina Centeno Zelaya. Three children and two young people were wounded in that attack.

The Government of Nicaragua protests firmly and energetically to the Government of the United States at this attack and this type of pronouncement on a secret broadcasting station as being designed to fuel the war and to "block" the Esquipulas II agreement.

Deeds such as these demonstrate that the Government of your country is pursuing a policy directed at undermining the Guatemala agreement, thereby jeopardizing the hopes for peace of the Central American people.

I cannot help but point out that such statements were made barely three days after the establishment, in Caracas, of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, which was an enormously important step towards guaranteeing the effective implementation of the agreement.

I will now briefly list the principal illegal activities which your Government has been carrying out and encouraging since 7 August 1987, the date on which the Guatemala document was signed.

First: on 7, 8, 11, 18 and 23 August, United States radioelectric reconnaissance REC-135 and EC-130 aircraft flew over Nicaraguan airspace for the purpose of carrying out espionage activities in open violation of our sovereignty.

Second: on 11, 17, 19, 20, 21 and 23 August, in acts of provocation and intimidation, naval units of the United States Navy remained stationed opposite our coasts in the Caribbean, carrying out exploration and espionage activities.

Third: continuing its policy of trying to compromise the territory of Nicaragua's neighbours and in open defiance of the will of their Governments as demonstrated by the signing of the Guatemala agreement, on 14, 18, 19, 20 and 22 August, aircraft originating in Honduran airspace carried out resupply activities for the mercenary forces, by air. Similar activities were carried out on 11 August by aircraft originating in Costa Rican airspace.

Four: again for the purpose of compromising the Central American countries which signed the Guatemala agreement, the United States Government fostered aerial reconnaissance activities on 9, 11, 14, 16 and 17 August, using aircraft originating in Costa Rican airspace, and promoted air incursions for reconnaissance purposes from Honduras, on 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 August.

At the same time, the United States Government is maintaining mercenary bases in Honduras against the wishes of the Honduran people.

Each and every one of these actions demonstrates that the United States Government is not prepared to respect the wishes of the

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* Incorporating document S/19099/Corr.1 of 8 September 1987.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/42/530-S/19099.

Central American countries as expressed in the Guatemala document and that, on the contrary, it is encouraging a policy directed at frustrating the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America".

The Government of Nicaragua once again urges the Government of the United States to respect the decision of the Central American countries to move forward along the path of dialogue and understanding towards the establishment of the just and stable peace demanded by the peoples of the area.

Finally, Nicaragua calls on your Government to desist from its illegal conduct and to demonstrate genuine political will in supporting the peace agreements, particularly those relating to prevention of the use of territory for attacking other States and the cessation of all types of assistance to irregular forces.

In view of the danger which the behaviour of the United States Government poses to the prospects for peace, Nicaragua will inform the International Verification and Follow-up Commission of the content of this note.

DOCUMENT S/19100*

Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1987]

With reference to my previous letters dated 31 July [*S/19010*], 21 August [*S/19067*] and 31 August [*S/19088*] and upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the agreement issued on 13 August 1987 in Phnom Penh at the end of a consultative meeting of the Vice Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries, representing the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Agreement among the foreign ministries of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, issued at Phnom Penh on 13 August 1987

On 12 and 13 August 1987, a consultative meeting was held by the Vice Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries representing the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

1. At the talks, the Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister informed his Kampuchean and Lao counterparts on the results of the talks held from 27 to 29 July 1987 between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. The Kampuchean and Lao sides welcomed the results of these talks and regarded them as a step forward in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, thus contributing to the strengthening of peace in South-East Asia.

2. The Vietnamese side briefed the others on Indonesia's idea of holding a "cocktail party" in Jakarta with an understanding that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea be held on the basis of equal footing, without pre-conditions and with no political label, to which at the later stage Indonesia will invite other concerned countries to participate. The People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed its readiness to participate in such a meeting. The Vietnamese and Lao sides welcomed the good-will position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and stood ready to participate along with other concerned countries in this "cocktail party" at its later stage.

3. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Lao People's Democratic Republic welcome the reconvening of the working group between Viet Nam and Indonesia to discuss the problem of Kampuchea simultaneously with other problems of South-East Asia. If the composition of this working group is extended to other ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries will designate the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in addition, to participate. The three sides unanimously hold that the discussion of the problem of Kampuchea together with other problems of South-East Asia between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries is in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions issued at the seventh and eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, thus ensuring lasting peace and stability for all countries in this region.

4. On Indonesia's suggestion that observers of certain countries be invited to the forthcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam exchanged views and agreed in principle on the presence of such observers, including those from the Republic of Indonesia. The Lao People's Democratic Republic fully supports this agreement reached by Kampuchean and Vietnamese sides.

5. The situation is developing in a manner favourable to finding a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and that of peace and stability in South-East Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will do their utmost for the above-mentioned agreements to be effectively implemented and desire that all countries make positive contributions to promoting dialogue towards a correct political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/531-S/19100.

DOCUMENT S/19101

Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi régime has resumed persistent attacks against civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in continuation of its characteristic violations of international law.

On 1 September 1987, around noon, Iraqi war planes violated the airspace of Isfahan and Khuzistan provinces in central and southern Iran, bombing civilian areas, including two industrial units. The aerial bombardment of Isfahan led to the martyrdom of 20 civilians and injury to several others.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not allow such abominable attacks against civilian areas to go unanswered and will hold the Iraqi régime responsible for the consequences.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19102*

Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 September 1987*]

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration on the policy of national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued in Phnom Penh on 27 August 1987.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bounkham THEUAMBOUNMY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the policy of national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, issued in Phnom Penh on 27 August 1987

With the heritage of the brilliant Angkor culture and civilization, together with their usual industriousness and creativity, the Kampuchean people have consistently conducted their valiant struggle for their motherland's independence, sovereignty, freedom, prosperity and happiness.

After having got rid of the genocidal Pol Pot–Ieng Sary régime, whose barbarity is unprecedented in the history of mankind, for more than eight years ever since, our people have resolutely come together and fought for national revival. Overseas Kampuchean patriots, caring for the future of their motherland, have actively contributed to the cause of national reconstruction Many of the misled, conscious of their mistake, have abandoned the other factions and returned home to live among the people. However, because of the remnant reactionary forces, in particular the criminals of genocide who have not yet given up their sinister schemes against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, the latter are prevented from enjoying real peace and stability.

With good will and highly conscious of its responsibility for the nation's future, and in response to the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea makes public its policy of national reconciliation as follows.

1. This policy of national reconciliation with long-term objectives and sincere intentions is aimed at uniting all Kampucheans with patriotic ideals in a monolithic union for the construction of a progressive, egalitarian and just society. Without any discrimination as to their past, social class, ideology, religion or ethnic group, every Kampuchean can really collaborate with others in order to construct an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea, having friendly relations with neighbouring countries, and to prevent all attempts at bringing back to Kampuchea the genocidal régime which has been so much condemned and categorically rejected by the Kampuchean people and world public opinion.

2. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to meet with the other groups of Khmers and their leaders, except the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates, in order to conduct discussions on national reconciliation based on the non-recurrence, for ever, of the danger of genocide and to join hands with the whole people to defend and reconstruct the country in peace and stability.

3. The People's Republic of Kampuchea praises the patriotism of overseas Kampuchean personalities, intellectuals and compatriots who have in many ways contributed and are still contributing to national reconstruction. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes and facilitates the participation of overseas Kampucheans in the national defense and reconstruction according to each individual's possibilities. Those who wish to return home to serve the country will be provided with positions in light of their personal capabilities and contributions.

4. As it has been stated in the six-points policy dated 18 August 1984, the People's Republic of Kampuchea regards those individuals who were fooled by and have served the other factions as the victims of reactionary forces, and their families as the most unfortunate ones. The People's Republic of Kampuchea appeals to those people to return to their families and people and to resume their trade according to the local laws and custom. Those who have been fooled by the other factions and who decide to return home will recover their rights of citizenship, their rights to vote and to stand for elections. They will be assisted in their reinstallation and family reunion and in their trade. Those who have made outstanding contributions to the country will be congratulated and rewarded.

5. The armed elements of the other factions, having realized where justice is, given up their hostile activities against the people and come over to the authorities, will be welcomed and given the rights of citizenship of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. If having accomplished good deeds towards the people and come over, they will be praised with special rewards. If they want to serve the country, the competent institutions will examine the assignments to be provided to them.

6. The People's Republic of Kampuchea sympathizes with and shares the sufferings of those compatriots still living in refugee camps inside Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea calls on the Thai authorities and the international organizations to take

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/534-S/19102.

measures aimed at putting an immediate end to the use of refugee camps for military and political purposes against the Kampuchean people, getting rid of conscription, corruption, the swindling of humanitarian aid and terrorism conducted against refugees in those camps under the control of reactionary forces, separating armed elements from refugee camps and placing those refugee camps under the full protection of international humanitarian organisations.

For the sake of putting an end to the sufferings of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to discuss with international humanitarian organisations and with all concerned parties the orderly and organized repatriation of refugees.

Those Kampuchean refugees who have returned through the above repatriation programme will be assisted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea authorities and helped in family reunion and the resumption of their normal trade.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea greets every initiative which is in line with the criteria and content of this policy. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea appeals to all Kampuchean citizens living inside or abroad to take an active part in the process of national reconciliation so that the country can enjoy at last real peace and stability, to unite together and live in happiness and to contribute to peace and stability in South-East Asia and to world peace.

DOCUMENT S/19103*

Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration concerning the Iraq-Iran conflict and the situation in the Gulf issued on 3 September 1987 in Copenhagen by the 12 member States of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter BRUCKNER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the 12 member States of the European Community

The 12 member States of the European Community are seriously concerned by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and the resulting increase in tension in the Gulf. They deeply deplore the fact that, in spite of the ongoing efforts to implement resolution 598 (1987) of the United Nations Security Council, hostilities have once again been seriously escalated.

The Twelve wholeheartedly support resolution 598 (1987) and call for its early implementation in full. The Twelve continue to support strongly the efforts of the Secretary-General to that end. They condemn all acts contrary to this resolution and call upon the parties to exercise the utmost restraint. Noting the positions of the two parties as expressed to date, they urgently call for a speedy acceptance of the resolution and for the immediate observance of a cease-fire on land, sea and in the air. The Twelve strongly condemn recent attacks on merchant ships in the Gulf and reiterate their firm support for the fundamental principle of freedom of navigation, which is of the utmost importance to the whole international community.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/535-S/19103.

DOCUMENT S/19104*

Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[3 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 2 September 1987 of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at the end of its friendly, official visit to the People's Republic of China from 29 August to 2 September 1987.

I should be very grateful if you would have the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued at Beijing on 2 September 1987 by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at the end of its visit to the People's Republic of China

1. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express its deep satisfaction with the excellent results of its friendly, official visit to the People's Republic of China from 29 August to 2 September 1987.

We would like to express once again our deep gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic and the friendly, great Chinese people for their very valuable and steadfast support to the national liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the war of aggression waged by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

We would especially like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Chairman Deng Xiaoping and the Government of the People's Republic, who have time and again clearly stressed their resolute and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/536-S/19104.

unswerving stance to suppot the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea until the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Moreover, the People's Republic of China has also clearly expressed that it will support an independent, united, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

2. We would also like to take this opportunity to renew to the ASEAN countries our deep gratitude for their valuable and steadfast support to the Kampuchean people's just cause.

3. With the support of our so many friends the world over, the hard-fought struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the CGDK has won one victory after another, and the prevailing situation is an excellent one.

Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan would like to express, on this occasion, their high appreciation for the important role played by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the forging of the unity of the whole nation against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation. At present, he is the President of Democratic Kampuchea, and in the future he will be the head of the State of an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

4. Even though it has been facing difficulties in all fields, Viet Nam is not yet ready to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all its forces from Kampuchea.

The relevant United Nations resolutions of the past eight years in a row have been rejected by Viet Nam. It has also rejected the eight-point peace proposal put forward by the CGDK on 17 March 1986 [*S/17927, annex II*] on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Through this eight-point peace proposal, the CGDK offers to Viet Nam a peace plan which will have no victor nor vanquished and which will allow the peoples of both countries to live peacefully side by side without hatred nor revenge. The United Nations observer group, in addition to its role to supervise the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea and the conducting of fair elections in Kampuchea, will contribute to guarantee that no country can violate the independence, peace, unity, neutrality and the non-aligned status of Kampuchea and to ensure that the Kampuchean territory cannot be used by any country to launch acts of aggression against another country. Therefore, the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal is in the interests of all and those of peace, security and stability in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

And yet, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has flatly rejected it.

In such a situation, the CGDK and its three patriotic forces, on the basis of their victories, are determined to uphold the banner of great national union and national unity and to continue their joined arduous struggle until Viet Nam accepts to negotiate with the CGDK on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

5. The CGDK and the Kampuchean people as a whole would like to appeal to the international community to continue to support the Kampuchean people's national liberation struggle, to exert strong pressure on Viet Nam and especially to vote overwhelmingly, at the upcoming forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, in favour of the resolution calling for the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and for the self-determination right of the Kampuchean people free from any outside interference.

(Signed) NORODOM Sihanouk
President of Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) SON Sann
Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) KHIEU Samphan
Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

DOCUMENT S/19106*

Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[4 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadalla Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have already informed the Council, by means of our letter dated 10 August 1987, of the military aggression—supported and instigated by the colonial and imperialist Powers—which was carried out by Habré's forces against the southern frontier of the Jamahiriya.

Although this aggression constituted a threat to peace and security in the world and is deemed a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws, the Jamahiriya provided an opportunity for peaceful efforts to put an end to the aggression. When it became clear to the Jamahiriya that it was not possible for peaceful efforts to end the aggression and that Habré was determined to persist in such aggression—at the instigation of colonial Powers—the Jamahiriya had no alternative but to exercise its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Accordingly, the Arab armed forces advanced on the Libyan village of Aozou on 28 August 1987, and the village was liberated.

In advising you of these developments in accordance with its responsibility as a Member of the United Nations, the Jamahiriya assures the international community that the action carried out by the Libyan armed forces is covered by the right of self-defence as provided for in the Charter of the Organization. It also resolutely affirms that it has no ambitions or desire to occupy territories which are not its own, but neither

* Incorporating document S/19106/Corr.1 of 9 September 1987.

will it permit Habré or anyone else again to threaten the security and integrity of its territory.

The Jamahiriya notes with concern that certain imperialist Powers are endeavouring to increase the level of tension in the region, with a view to establishing a pretext for direct intervention and an assault on the peace and security of the Jamahiriya. These Powers are currently trying to goad the N'Djamena régime into continuing its aggression against the Jamahiriya. Clear evidence of these Powers' involvement in the aggression against the Jamahiriya may be seen in the sophisticated weapons which we have found on the battlefield, such as American Redeye and Stinger missiles and French Milan missiles.

It is the belief of the Jamahiriya that the military presence in Chad of Powers from outside the continent is the principal reason for the escalation of tension and the threat to peace and security in the region. That presence also constitutes an obstacle to African efforts to establish peace and security in Chad.

In advising you of these developments, the Jamahiriya hopes that the Security Council will assume its full responsibilities for peace and security in this region. The Jamahiriya retains its right to use the necessary means to repel any further aggression which may occur against its territory.

Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19107

Letter dated 4 September 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 September 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to inform you that, on Friday, 4 September 1987, at 4 a.m. (local time), Iran fired a missile at some buildings and industrial installations in the south of Kuwait, causing damage to them.

I should like to point out that this Iranian attack on Kuwaiti territory and the most recent attack by Iran on the Kuwaiti container ship *Jabal Ali*, which we reported to you at the time, are not the only attacks to which our country has been subjected during this past week. In fact, Kuwait refrained from reporting several other Iranian attacks launched during this period because of the delicate and critical nature of the current phase and in order to facilitate the work of the Security Council and the mission with which you are entrusted.

You are aware of the hopes we all had that Iran would comply with the wishes of the international community and would accept Security Council resolution 598 (1987). At the same time, however, we realize that, by persisting with its dangerous warlike practices against Kuwait, Iran could further exacerbate tensions in the region, undermine ongoing efforts to achieve peace there and kill all hopes of a speedy solution that would be consistent with the wishes of the international community as reflected in the above-mentioned resolution.

As we said before, we realize how sensitive and delicate this phase is; however, given the responsibility we have for the safety of our country, we hope that you will undertake immediate consultations with the Security Council with a view to taking whatever measures may be necessary to prevent Iran from continuing its attacks on Kuwait.

Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

DOCUMENT S/19108

Letter dated 4 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 4 September 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the aggressor Iranian régime's continued shelling of purely residential areas in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my letter of 2 September 1987 [*see S/19096*] and to the letter dated 1 September 1987 from our Permanent Representative [*S/19105*], I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the expansionist Iranian régime today continued their shelling of purely residential and civilian centres in Iraq. They shelled the town and suburbs of Qal'at Diza and the villages of Khas and Noureddine, where one woman was wounded, and the town of Sirwan, where three civilians were killed, including one woman, and seven wounded, including two children. In addition, Basra was subjected to heavy shelling: 63 shells were fired on the city, killing nine civilians, including two children, and wounding nineteen, including one child and four women, damaging eighteen vehicles, several public buildings and six apartment buildings and starting a fire in a seventh.

On this day in particular, we feel it is important briefly to remind you and the international community of a few truths which have come to light over the years since the Iranian régime launched this war of aggression on Iraq—a war which it persists in prolonging. Seven years ago to the day, on 4 September 1980 the régime unleashed this war on Iraq, shelling towns and residential areas. Likewise, the Iranian régime did not hesitate to carry out air raids on residential areas of Iraqi towns and villages. After the Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory in June 1982, the Iranian forces, deployed all along the international frontiers, began systematically shelling Iraqi towns and villages located within range of their artillery, carried out regular air raids and fired long-range missiles—which by definition strike indiscriminately—at Baghdad and Karkuk.

It is also worth drawing attention to the duplicity and mystification which the Iranian régime has engaged in systematically throughout the war concerning this aspect of the armed conflict, to its manner of presenting its repeated attacks on purely residential centres, its feigned indignation and its noisy lamentations at the so-called non-implementation of international law, whenever it suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Iraq. In fact, the Iranian régime is concerned with international law only in so far as that law is applied selectively and in a manner that furthers its aggressive and expansionist goals.

Likewise, the Iranian régime presents Iraq's legitimate attacks on the heart of the war machine—economic, industrial, oil and logistic areas and facilities—as attacks on residential centres so as to justify its own attacks on towns and residential quarters in Iraq, which are carried out with shells, bombs and missiles, and so as to seek thus to divert attention and public opinion from its own armed incursions into Iraq.

The truth of this, which is moreover supported by the documentation communicated to you over these last seven years of war, is amply illustrated by the acts of armed aggression which the Tehran régime is conducting against the Arab countries of the Gulf, some of which have suffered air raids and have had long-range missiles fired at them.

Another well-established fact which must not be forgotten is that the stars of the Iranian régime do not hesitate to declare that their sole mission in life is to wage war for the purpose of which they have mobilized all means of terror, blackmail, duplicity and mystification.

Iraq has responded to the Iranian aggression in accordance with international law, and it feels that the time has come for the international community to vigorously oppose the inhuman methods of the Iranian régime, to put an end to its policy which is based on war, killing, destruction, terror and blackmail, inasmuch as this policy is now threatening other trouble spots. In that connection, Iraq, which has persistently called for the restoration of peace ever since the Iranian war of aggression was unleashed exactly seven years ago, is deeply convinced that those who, prompted by their own short-term interests, are going along with the Tehran régime and seeking to present its policy in a favourable light, will reap nothing but rebuffs and disappointment.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19109

Letter dated 7 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically rejects the baseless allegations contained in the letter of the Foreign Minister of Kuwait addressed to you dated 4 September 1987, contained in document S/19107. The fabrications contained in that letter are only examples of the attempt by Iraq and its allies to justify and further intensify the illegitimate military presence of foreign hegemonic Powers in the Persian Gulf. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always maintained that the interference of third parties in the imposed war would only further escalate the

situation and has, therefore, taken every measure to prevent the internationalization of the imposed war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19110

Letter dated 7 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform that the Iraqi régime, in continuation of its total disregard for the norms of international humanitarian law, shelled the Iranian city of Sardasht on Friday, 4 September 1987, from 0100 to 0200 hours, local time. The Iraqi artillery resumed shelling of the city at 0630 hours. Nine civilians were martyred and 100 others wounded as a result of this latest act of lawlessness. During the same day, Iraqi warplanes bombed civilian locations in Khuzestan province. The number of civilian casualties of these bombings has not yet been determined.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19111*

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli criminal attacks on the towns and villages of the south and on the Palestinian camps there, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

On Saturday, 5 September 1987, a squadron of Israeli warplanes carried out three successive raids at 20-minute intervals on the Ein el-Hilweh camp and the surrounding area. These savage raids destroyed and set fire to property and caused heavy casualties. So far a count has been made of 49 dead and 70 wounded, most of them innocent civilians.

The timing of the three raids and the intervals between them are proof of Israel's intention of causing the greatest possible amount of injury to the civilian inhabitants and the first-aid teams which rushed to the scene after each raid in order to carry out their humane duty.

The Lebanese Government most strongly condemns this new inhumane attack, places full responsibility on Israel and once again calls upon the Security Council to take urgent measures to make Israel halt its attacks immediately and comply with Council resolutions and with the provisions of international law prohibiting such flagrant violation of the sovereignty of a State that is a founding Member of the United Nations and which protects civilian inhabitants and their property.

The Lebanese Government, in requesting that the text of this letter be transmitted to the Security Council as a matter of urgency, reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Council at a later date to consider this bloody, iniquitous and unjustifiable attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/538-S/19111.

DOCUMENT S/19112

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[8 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the aggression by imperialist forces against the southern frontier of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

We have already informed the Security Council of the serious situation on our southern frontier as a result of the military aggression launched against our territory by the forces of the Habré régime with direct backing and support from France and the imperialist Powers, which are endeavouring to increase the level of tension in the region with a view to establishing a pretext for an assault on the security and integrity of the Jamahiriya.

The aggression against the Libyan village of Aozou on 8 August 1987 and the aggression against the as-Sarah civilian airport on 5 September are simply elements of the imperialist plot against the security and integrity of the Jamahiriya being put into effect by the N'Djamena puppet régime.

Although the Jamahiriya has already declared that it has no ambitions inside Chad and that it does not wish to go to war with the fraternal people of Chad, who are linked to the Libyan people by relations of neighbourliness and shared history it has once again found itself the victim of a treacherous attack launched by Habré's forces, with the backing and support of France and the imperialist Powers.

We have already alerted the Council to the danger posed by this foreign intervention in Chad and have called for the withdrawal of French and other foreign forces on the grounds that they constitute the principal reasons for the escalation and intensification of the conflict in the region.

The situation today is extremely dangerous, following the direct intervention of France and the United States in military operations and their use of military means against Libyan forces which are carrying out their task of self-defence. Official statements issued in Paris, as well as the remark by the official spokesman for the United States Department of State on 4 September to the effect that the United States was continuing its talks with Chad on assistance for that country in its war against Libya, confirm the direct participation of both France and the United States in this conflict.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right to take every available measure to repel the aggression by every possible means, with a view to defending its sovereignty and the integrity of its territory under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/19113

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[8 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter from Mr. Jadalla Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for the Foreign Liaison. It relates to a letter dated 30 August 1987 addressed to the Jamahiriya by the Government of the United States of America in which the latter, basing its position on totally unfounded allegations and rumours, threatens to resort to force and aggression against the Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to inform you that on 30 August 1987 the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya received a letter from the Government of the United States of America in which the latter, basing its position on allegations relating to the supply of mines and weapons to Iran, threatens to resort to force and aggression against the Jamahiriya.

The Jamahiriya rejected, on grounds both of substance and of form, the American letter, which contained totally unfounded allegations and accusations

and embodied explicit threats for which there was absolutely no justification.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is employing all the means at its disposal to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran, the outbreak and continuation of which must be attributed principally to the United States and the Zionist entity, which have supplied the two belligerants with weapons and information. Where delivery of weapons to Iran is concerned, the United States is better aware than anyone who is the arms supplier of the parties to the conflict, for the inquiry by the United States Congress has reached the conclusion that it is the Government of the United States which is supplying the weapons.

The strengthening of the American military presence in the Gulf region and the efforts to secure the involvement there of other Powers will only exacerbate the tension and reduce the chances of putting an end to the hostilities. The United States, which claims that it wishes to bring the war between Iraq and Iran to an end, should first of all stop supplying the two parties with weapons and information which fan the conflict.

(Signed) Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19114

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 September 1987*]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the Agence France-Presse report of 30 August 1987, datelined Paris, and reproducing a dispatch by the Iranian Press Agency to the effect that Mohsen Rafiq Dost, the Iranian Minister for the Revolutionary Guards, has stated the following: "Baghdad will be crushed by the Iranian missiles: Iran's ability to strike back is greater today than ever before, the Iranian forces are capable of launching several destructive missiles a day against the Iraqi capital; the Islamic Republic is on the point of gaining the victory, and it will drive the aggressor back into Iraq until President Saddam Hussein is overthrown".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permament Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19115

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the aggressor Iranian régime's persistent attacks on purely residential quarters in Iraq—the most recent of which is contained in document S/19105—I have the honour to inform you that forces of that régime have committed the following acts of aggression.

On 5 September 1987 they shelled the township of Qal'at Diza and a number of neighbouring villages using long-range artillery.

On 6 September they pounded the town of Basra with long-range artillery. This shelling wounded one civilian and damaged a number of buildings and property belonging to civilians. The Iranian forces also shelled Mandali using long-range artillery. Civilian-owned property was damaged.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19116

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you of certain instances of Iraqi bombardments of civilian areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran in August 1987, which fully illustrate the Iraqi criminal resolve to continue its violations of international law.

On 12 August, at noon, a number of Iraqi warplanes bombarded a workers' industrial facility in the Imam Khomeini port, causing the martyrdom and injury of several workers. On the same date, installations on loading and unloading piers of the same port as well as an aluminium industries factory were damaged as a result of aerial bombardment.

On 20 August, at 1115 hours (local time), several Iraqi warplanes attacked the village of Koola in Marivan, causing injury to one civilian and setting a harvest on fire.

On 21 August, at 1110 hours (local time), the aluminium manufacturing factory in Arak was bombarded by four Iraqi warplanes for the third time since 27 July; 2 civilians were consequently martyred and 40 injured. On the same date, the Karoon Industry and Agriculture Company in Shooshtar and the Industry and Agriculture Company in Haft Tappeh were also bombarded and damages were incurred by those facilities. A previous attack on the company in Shooshtar and the Pars Paper Manufacturing Company had claimed the lives of 29 civilians and injured 50. The township of Allah-o-Akbar, in close proximity to the Pars Paper Manufacturing Company, also became a target on 20 August; 2 were martyred and 41 injured.

On 22 August three Iraqi warplanes attacked the cement factory in Doroud and parts of the city of Doroud, causing the martyrdom of 16 civilians and injury to 145. During this attack, three parts of the factory as well as parts of a residential unit were hit. This bombardment of Doroud was the twenty-fifth bombardment of the city in two weeks.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19117

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi régime has continued its aerial bombardment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing martyrdom and injury of civilians as well as other damages. The details of Iraqi attacks in early September 1987 are as follows:

1 September —1030 hours (local time), bombardment of a workers' industrial unit in the city of Isfahan; 30 were martyred and 25 injured;

2 September —1322 hours (local time), bombardment by 11 Iraqi warplanes of the city of Arak, 15 were injured in addition to other damages incurred;

" —1330 hours (local time), bombardment by enemy warplanes of an area in Arak causing a fire; 1 martyred and 9 injured;

" —1700 hours (local time), bombardment of the villages of Gross Sofla and Elia in Sahneh in Bakhtaran; 2 injured;

3 September —bombardment of an industrial unit in Nahavand which incurred damage.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19118*

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 September 1987*]

I am transmitting to you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the month of July 1987. This activity includes the confiscation of Arab land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property, with a view to the implementation of Israeli settlement

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/545-S/19118.

schemes aimed at expelling the Arab inhabitants from their land and taking it over, in contravention of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[6] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.[7] The continuation of such a policy constitutes a danger for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement operations, confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property during the month of July 1987

I. *Confiscation of land and establishment of settlements*

The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated over 700 dunums of land belonging to the villages of Yasuf and Jamma'in, Nablus district, during July 1987. The owners of the land in question protested against the confiscation order.

On 21 July the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* reported that the Israeli Government had approved the establishment of four new settlements in the West Bank. These settlements, which have now been started and are at various stages of planning and construction, are as follows:

(*a*) Migdalim, south-east of Nablus, where 20 settler families are now living in temporary homes;

(*b*) Hadar Betar, west of Bethlehem, where 14 settler families are living;

(*c*) Kidar or Beot Adumim, east of Jerusalem, where 20 settler families are living;

(*d*) Mashkhiot, in the northern Jordan Valley, established by the United Kibbutz Movement.

II. *Acts of aggression against Arab land and property*

The Israeli occupation authorities and Jewish settlers made repeated attempts to take over Arab land. These included the bulldozing of Arab agricultural land and the destruction of fruit trees. Details of the acts of aggression are as follows.

1. On 1 July the Israeli Military Governor ordered the heads of six families living in the south-western agricultural district of the Gaza Strip to vacate the area designated for the orchard irrigation project. There are approximately 250 individuals in the families, and they reside on land whose area is estimated to be approximately 450 dunums. The land is cultivated and planted with trees and is adjacent to the Nezarim settlement.

2. Israeli settlers burned down a number of olive trees in the Mar Elias district of Bethlehem.

3. On 18 July "unidentified persons" sprayed 50 olive trees with a chemical substance which destroyed them. The trees are the property of citizen Adil Shubaita, of Azzun.

4. On 7 July the Israeli police carried out a provocative inspection of the vehicle belonging to citizen Akram Sa'id Rabi', from Beit Inan, Ramallah district. They ruined the vehicle's wheels, smashed its lights and severed wires in its engine.

5. The Israeli authorities in Beersheba informed citizen Husayn al-Nasasirah, from the village of Al-Laqiyah, that he would have to vacate his land, which is planted with olive trees and covers 200 dunums.

6. Under the protection of the Israeli frontier guard and police forces, Israeli bulldozers cleared a 6-dunum plot of land in the Qalandiya district on 22 July, on the pretext that it had been sold to an Israeli individual and that he intended to build a commercial complex and a four-storey military centre to be used by the Israeli Army to observe activities inside the Qalandiya camp. The police forces prevented the owners of the land from approaching the bulldozers with a view to halting the work.

III. *Settlement news*

During a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir the extremist right-wing Ha Tehiya movement called on the Israeli Government to begin immediate construction of settlements at a number of new locations in heavily-populated Arab districts, particularly in areas close to the town of Jenin and on Mount Hebron. Shamir replied that it was unthinkable that construction of the new settlements should be halted. He said it had been agreed that contacts on the subject of the new settlements should be continued between Ha Tehiya leaders and ministers of the Likud bloc with responsibility for construction operations. Shamir also promised to establish two new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and proposed a programme—valued at some 15 million shekels—to increase assistance to existing settlements and to strengthen such settlements. He also promised that 3,000 construction projects would be initiated in the occupied territories next year.

The leadership of the Israeli Settlements Council for the West Bank held a meeting at the Ofra settlement, during which the Ha Tehiya movement threatened to support the call for early new elections to the Israeli Knesset if the Likud bloc did not take steps to establish new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The members of the Settlements Council adopted a decision to implement a plan for the settlement of 30,000 new Jewish settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the course of the next 18 months. They also decided to begin work on the construction of six new settlements in addition to the six settlements decided upon in the coalition agreement.

During a tour of industrial sites at Jewish settlements in the Nablus district on 6 July, Israeli Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon called for the construction of new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the creation of "*faits accomplis*" in those territories. He also called for encouragement of industrial projects in the Jewish settlements there.

On 20 July Israeli Radio reported that the Amnah settler wing of the extremist Gush Emunim movement intended to occupy a building near the Maale Adumim settlement in the near future. The latter is located between the Kefar Adumim settlement and the village of Mikhmas. The settlement nucleus is made up of 20 Jewish families.

Minister of Communications Haim Corfu stated that work would begin shortly on establishment of the Avni Hefitz settlement near Tulkarm.

Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek said that the number of Jewish settlers in Jewish quarters and settlements in the city of Jerusalem was now about 100,000, i.e., double the number of settlers in West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements. Kollek asked for funds and assistance to be channelled to these settlements in view of their large size and requirements. Kollek went on to say that the fact that new quarters in Jerusalem were located "outside the 1967 Green Line border, in areas not internationally recognized as being a part of Jerusalem", made them settlements in the true sense of the word.

On 24 July the Israeli newspaper *Davar* reported that the Amnah settler wing of the Gush Emunim movement was planning to establish seven new settlement bases in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the end of the current year. The settlement bases, which the Amnah movement intends to convert into Jewish settlements in due course, were as follows:

(*a*) Dogit, in the Gaza Strip, the nucleus of which consists of 17 non-religious families from the Tel Aviv district;

(*b*) Veat Sedeh, in Gush Katif, the nucleus of which consists of 14 families and 15 bachelors (all religious);

(*c*) Ashhal, south of Mount Hebron, the nucleus of which consists of 10 non-religious families from southern Israel;

(*d*) Tzoref, in the Gush Etzion area, details of whose nucleus are not yet clear;

(*e*) Telmon or Anar, in the Nablus district, the nucleus of which consists of 10 families and 15 religious bachelors from the central Jerusalem district;

(*f*) Ginat, in the Jenin district, the nucleus of which consists of eight families and eight bachelors;

(*g*) Allon, near Kefar Adumim, the nucleus of which consists of 22 religious and non-religious families, the intention being that the settlement should be of mixed composition.

DOCUMENT S/19119

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 September 1987]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the statements contained in the speech made by Mir Hussein Moussavi, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of Government Week and broadcast by Tehran radio in the Persian language on 30 August 1987 at 1.35 p.m. (local time). He said:

"We had a meeting yesterday with war officials in the ministries, inasmuch as every ministry or institution has a special department for war questions which works on utilizing the potentials and capabilities of each ministry or institution in the service of the war . . . One of the figures and statistics mentioned at this meeting related to endorsement of the participation of 200,000 volunteers from the executive organs at the battlefronts".

Moussavi added:

"I will remember the month of April 1986, when we defined our objective expectations for the future, after a study of the statistics and figures and a study of the fall in the price of oil and the dollar, etc. At that time, it became clear to us that we possessed four million individuals constituting free and unemployed forces, in addition to the fact that most factories had stopped operating".

He said also:

"We had problems and difficulties, but, at the same time, this régime, these fighters and this executive apparatus were able, with these potentials, to make preparations for and carry out, in the past year, the greatest of victories, the most important being Karbala-5, which is perhaps to be regarded as the most important operation of the whole war . . . Our main cause, as the Imam has said on numerous occasions, is the war cause. As far as the Government is concerned, it is resolved during the current year to place all its potentials in the service of the war through the 'At your service, oh Imam' symposium, convened with the participation of all Friday mosque imams, governors, officials and leaders of the military forces, both the Guards and the army. It will endeavour with all its might to ensure provisions and supplies for war operations, because we firmly believe that the ultimate way to foil and put an end to provocations and conspiracies in the world as a whole and, in particular, in the (Persian) Gulf is to direct a strong blow against Saddam's régime, because the United States has today established a position in the region and in the (Persian) Gulf, and, in actuality, it aims from this position to prevent our movement and to prevent the achievement of our victory. In actuality, it aims at preventing the expansion of the scope of Islam and the call to Islam throughout the world. These conspiracies in the world and in the region can be foiled only by directing this blow . . . We, in turn, must demonstrate, to world-wide admiration, what is the way to victory and the way along which the Islamic revolution must proceed . . . This is one of the Government's positions . . . It is natural that the Government, as it pursues this policy, should be influenced by it in its construction projects, financial policies and monetary policies . . .

"With regard to the war, as the Imam said in the cry of innocence during his great message, it is now a war of destiny for Islam. Victory in the war means victory for all Islam against the whole world of unbelief, the restoration of power and glory for Muslims, the revival of Islamic precepts, the reinvigoration of Muslims and a hastening of the movement of Islamic peoples towards Islam. Glory, power and exaltation must be the lot of the believers, and not the reverse, God forbid . . . This war is not only our business but the business of all peoples and that of the one-billion-strong community which is feared by the world of unbelief. The malevolent Zionist information media constantly try to publish false statistics on the numbers of Muslims in the world or their capabilities . . .

"This war is the business of the Islamic community as a whole . . . The response of conscientious Muslims and those Muslims who yearn for freedom, rebirth and liberation from foreign domination is not to neglect the question of this war's outcome. Everyone today pays close attention to this question and it is natural that all our people, as well as the Government, should regard this question as being fundamental . . .

"With regard to the (Persian) Gulf, America has provoked a fierce psychological war in the area, with a view, on the one hand, to protecting its clients such as the Saudi royal family, the sheikhs of Kuwait and the like and, on the other hand, to imposing pressure on us to make peace while blatantly supporting Iraq . . . Our people, of course, will not submit to this psychological war or to any other measure whatsoever."

This statement provides further conclusive evidence of the expansionist and aggressive policy of the Iranian régime. The régime remains determined to persist in this policy in violation of the rules governing relations between States, making it the only source of threat to security, stability and peace in the region.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19120*

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 8 September 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer and Chargé d'affaires, a.i., of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

On instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization I am asked to bring the following to your urgent attention. On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Sabra-Shatila massacres, Tel Aviv has perpetrated another act of Israeli state terrorism. At 10.26 a.m. on Saturday, 5 September 1987, the Israeli air force carried out three air attacks on Ein el-Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp, which resulted in massive human carnage. The air attacks, carried out at 20-minute intervals, were directed at the refugee camp and surrounding area, but primarily concentrated on the northern and southern camp perimeters. Casualty figures at this time are 49 civilians, including women and children killed, and over 100 injured. Scores of civilians are missing buried under the rubble. The timing and style of the attack was for inflicting the largest number of casualties—a premeditated massacre of Palestinian refugees.

Less than 24 hours later, on 6 September, Israeli naval units consisting of one destroyer and six gunboats bombarded Rashidieh Palestinian refugee camp, resulting in several civilian casualties.

We call upon the good offices of the Secretary-General and of the Security Council of the United Nations to take immediate and effective measures on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations to put an end to the continued Israeli aggressions against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/546-S/19120.

DOCUMENT S/19121

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that on this day, 9 September 1987, warplanes of the Iraqi aggressor violated the airspace of Arak and Doroud, bombarding a residential unit in the latter city.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19122*

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1987]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the recent air raids carried out by the Israeli air force on the Ein el-Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon in Lebanon.

According to information published by Reuters and corroborated by other press agencies, as a result of these bombings many Palestinians, including men, women and children, lost their lives and scores were injured.

In the opinion of the Committee, these attacks against the Palestinian refugee camp have to be seen in the context of the intensification of the measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, as well as a general military escalation in southern Lebanon recently. The situation

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/550-S/19122.

that is being created in the area is a most explosive one, which cannot but arouse the greatest concern on the part of the Committee and the international community as a whole.

In light of these grave developments, the Committee wishes to express once again its deep concern at those actions that heighten tension in the region and pose a serious obstacle to international efforts for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the question of Palestine, which is at the heart of the Middle East conflict.

The Committee remains convinced that positive action by the Security Council on its recommendations and on the proposed International Peace Conference on the Middle East would advance prospects for a just and lasting peace in the region. The Committee therefore renews its appeal to you to continue to do all in your power to promote this objective.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/19124

Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 September 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a list of the violations of international law by the American naval forces in the Persian Gulf area. The list contains instances of illegal warnings to and interceptions of Iranian aircraft from 3 June to 10 July 1987.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

United States violations of international law in the Persian Gulf

WARNINGS TO IRANIAN SEA-PATROL AIRCRAFT BY AMERICAN SHIPS

1. On 3 June 1987, at 0955 hours, an American warship at the position 25°10′ N and 57°10′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°35′ N and 57°35′ E, over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the warship.

2. On 3 June, at 0805 hours, American ship No. 17 at the position 25°55′ N and 56°35′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°45′ N and 56°15′ E, over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

3. On 3 June, at 1622 hours, American ship No. 17 at the position 25°42′ N and 55°29′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°45′ N and 56°15′ E, over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

4. On 3 June, at 1627 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 25°42′ N and 55°29′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°15′ N and 55°42′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

5. On 14 June, at 1140 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 26°20′ N and 56°05′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 27°00′ N and 56°00′ E, over the waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

6. On 17 June, at 1524 hours, American ship No. 29 at the position 25°47′ N and 55°30′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°36′ N and 56°06′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

7. On 18 June, at 0815 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 25°55′ N and 56°40′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°05′ N and 56°58′ E to fly no closer than 20 miles from the ship.

8. On 18 June, at 0958 hours, American ship No. 30 at the position 25°33′ N and 57°00′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°19′ N and 57°17′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

9. On 18 June, at 1507 hours, an American ship at the position 26°21′ N and 55°56′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft not to fly closer to the ship.

10. On 18 June, at 1514 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 26°21′ N and 55°56′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft to fly no closer than 20 miles from the ship.

11. On 19 June, at 0752 hours, American ship No. 29 at the position 26°22′ N and 56°49′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°04′ N and 56°46′ E from a distance of 40 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

12. On 19 June, at 0810 hours, American ship No. 30 at the position 25°10′ N and 56°27′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft from a distance of 30 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

13. On 23 June, at 1033 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 26°16′ N and 56°48′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 26°40′ N and 56°48′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

14. On 24 June, at 0750 hours, American ship No. 30 at the position 26°28′ N and 56°30′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°30′ N and 56°58′ E, over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

15. On 24 June, at 1015 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 25°58′ N and 56°43′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°25′ N and 56°58′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

16. On 28 June, at 0815 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 26°10′ N and 55°52′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°29′ N and 55°41′ E, flying within the 12-mile territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

17. On 2 July, at 1620 hours, American ship No. 24 at the position 25°22′ N and 53°58′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°55′ N and 54°10′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

18. On 4 July, at 1530 hours, American ship No. 17 at the position 25°10′ N and 56°53′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°10′ N and 57°45′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

19. On 4 July, at 1735 hours, American ship No. 29 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°53′ N and 57°18′ E, over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to fly closer to the ship.

20. On 9 July, at 0850 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 26°25′ N and 56°24′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 26°40′ N and 56°24′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

21. On 9 July, at 0920 hours, American ship No. 37 at the position 25°45′ N and 56°30′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft from a distance of 26 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

22. On 10 July, at 1544 hours, American ship No. 33 at the position 25°20′ N and 54°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft from a distance of 66 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

INTERCEPTIONS OF IRANIAN SEA-PATROL AIRCRAFT BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

1. On 2 July, at 0922 hours, an American F-14 aircraft intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft from the position 24°24′ N and 59°04′ E to the position 25°03′ N to 58°58′ E for the duration of 15 minutes.

2. On 3 July, at 1100 hours, an American F-14 aircraft at the position 24°45′ N and 59°30′ E intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft for the duration of 15 minutes.

3. On 4 July, at 1620 hours, American F-14 aircraft No. 202 intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°00′ N and 58°50′ E for the duration of 5 minutes.

4. On 5 July, at 1630 hours, an American F-14 aircraft intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position 25°15′ N and 58°52′ E for the duration of 2 minutes.

DOCUMENT S/19125

Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 September 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that on 9 September 1987, the Iraqi forces carried out several aerial attacks against the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing the martyrdom and injury of civilians as well as extensive damages.

At 1030 hours (local time), on that date, the aggressor Iraqi warplanes violated the airspace of Bakhtaran and bombarded a few workers' industrial units. The residential units of the town of Bistoon and the village of Sangharabad were also hit. Four civilians were martyred and 31 injured.

On the same morning, two workers' industrial units in Khorramabad were attacked by Iraqi warplanes and were badly damaged. Several of our countrymen were martyred and injured as a result of this savage attack.

The village of Razgari in the vinicity of Piranshahr was also aerially bombarded, as a result of which 8 villagers were martyred and 15 others injured. Some village houses were also damaged in the raid.

The city of Arak was also bombarded; one civilian was martyred and 14 others were injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19126*

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[11 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration adopted at Dakar on 12 July 1987 following the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa between South Africans from the interior and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

In agreeing that this meeting, which is part of the continuing struggle he is waging at all times for the eradication of *apartheid*, should take place at Dakar, President Abdou Diouf wished to provide a forum for consultations between South Africans from the interior and ANC militants based on a common position of rejection of the ideology and practice of the *apartheid* system.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Permanent Representative of Senegal
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration adopted at Dakar on 12 July 1987

1. A conference organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa took place in Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987. The participants comprised 61 South Africans, of whom the majority were Afrikaans-speaking persons who had come from South Africa, and a 17-person delegation from the African National Congress (ANC).

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/554-S/19126.

2. President Abdou Diouf welcomed the participants and gave them exceptional hospitality.

3. The participants from South Africa took part in their individual capacities. They shared a common commitment of having rejected both the ideology and practice of the *apartheid* system. They were drawn from the academic, professional, cultural, religious and business fields.

4. Although the group represented no organized formation within South Africa their place within—particularly—the Afrikaans-speaking communities and the fact that they were meeting with representatives of the African National Congress invested the conference with an overwhelming atmosphere that this was part of the process of the South African people making history. In similar manner the international community focused its attention on the conference. The participants could not but be aware that some of the adherents of *apartheid* regarded their presence as an act of betrayal, not only to the *apartheid* State, but also to the community of Afrikanerdom.

5. The conference was organized around four principal topics:

(*a*) Strategies for bringing about fundamental change in South Africa;

(*b*) The building of national unity;

(*c*) Perspectives with regard to the structures of the government of a free South Africa;

(*d*) Perspectives with regard to the structures of the economy of a liberated South Africa.

6. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and a unity of purpose arising from a shared commitment towards the removal of the *apartheid* system and the building of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

7. The group listened to and closely questioned the representatives of the ANC about the perspectives, goals, strategy and tactics of ANC. The main area of concern arose over ANC's resolve to maintain and intensify the armed struggle. The group accepted the historical reality of the armed struggle, and although not all could support it, everyone was deeply concerned over the proliferation of uncontrolled violence. However, all the participants recognized that the source of violence in South Africa derives from the fact that the use of force is fundamental to the existence and practice of racial domination. The members of the group were in agreement about the conditions which gave rise to widespread revolt by the black people, as well as on the importance of ANC as a factor in resolving the conflict.

8. The conference unanimously expressed preference for a negotiated resolution of the South African question.

9. Participants recognized that the attitude of those in power is the principal obstacle to progress in this regard. It was further accepted that the unconditional release of all political leaders in prison or detention and the unbanning of organizations are fundamental prerequisites for such negotiations to take place.

Proceeding from the common basis that there is an urgent necessity to realize the goal of a non-racial democratic society, participants agreed that they all have an obligation to act for the achievement of this objective. They accepted that different strategies must be used in accordance with the possibilities available to the various forces opposed to the system of *apartheid*. They accepted that in its conduct this struggle must assist both in the furtherance of democratic practice and in the building of a nation of all South Africa, black and white.

10. It was accepted by the two delegations that further contacts of this nature were necessary. Equally, it was important that such contacts should involve more and wider sections of the South African people in order to dispel misunderstanding and fear and to reinforce the broad democratic movement.

11. The conference expressed profound appreciation to President Abdou Diouf and the Government and people of Senegal for the warm welcome extended to them, as well as the assistance afforded to them to assure the success of the conference. It further expressed gratitude to Madame Danièle Mitterrand for her assistance in organizing the conference and extended thanks to all other Governments and individuals who contributed material resources to make the conference possible.

DOCUMENT S/19127*

Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 September 1987*]

Further to my letter of 21 August 1987 [*S/19069*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 5 September. On that date, between 1820 and 2200 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces fired six rounds of artillery, which landed in the general area of Khar Gali in the Khyber Agency. As a result of the firing, one Pakistan national and two Afghan refugees were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 10 September, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/558-S/19127.

DOCUMENT S/19128

Letter dated 11 September 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*14 September 1987*]

In his letter dated 3 September 1987 [*S/19106*], the representataive of the terrorist and expansionist Tripoli régime once again seeks to mislead the international community by describing the attack launched by the régime's armed hordes against Aouzou, a town whose Chadian status cannot be disputed, as an exercise of the right to self-defence.

This puerile falsehood, aimed at making the attacker the victim, cannot fool anyone, since it is now com-

mon knowledge that Libya, in contempt of all the rules governing relations between States, has persisted in attacking Chad for some 15 years, basing its actions on the reactionary and ominous-sounding concept of "*lebensraum* and natural extension".

Despite the Chadian Government's continuing readiness to settle this dispute peacefully and in strict compliance with international conventions, rules and customs, Libya, armed to the teeth and receiving counsel from friends outside Africa, has never hidden its shameful determination to bring about the military annihilation of Chad.

Confronted with the Chadian people's fierce determination to defend the land it inherited from colonialism, the annexationist Tripoli régime is now claiming that "certain imperialist Powers are endeavouring to increase the level of tension in the region" and "are currently trying to goad the N'Djamena régime into continuing its aggression against the Jamahiriya".

One must question the credibility of these untruthful, base and ridiculous allegations coming from leaders whose political action is characterized only by aggression, destabilization and terrorism. For what can one say about the impressive arsenal of Soviet-manufactured weapons left behind by the Libyan invaders during their earlier series of flights? What is one to make of the non-African nationals taken prisoner or shot down in the cockpits of Soviet-made aircraft who daily murder and mutilate Chadian civilians? What can one say about the Libyan bombing of Ounianga Kebbir on 25 August 1987 while Chad was receiving in its capital Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who had come to offer to mediate in the Chad-Libya conflict? What an arrogant dismissal of Africa's premier organization!

In the light of the above, which amply demonstrates the determination of the racist and fascist Tripoli régime to place Chad under its control, the Chadian Government, while according priority to impartial initiatives designed to achieve a just peace are marked by respect for Chad's territorial integrity and independence, shall defend itself against Libyan aggression by all means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19129

Letter dated 11 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the letter of the Iranian representative contained in document S/18992 of 23 July 1987 is a clear distortion of the truth. This information is not correct, because the Iraqi pilots were forced to speak on such matters as a result of being subjected to the cruellest kinds of physical, mental and psychological torture, which the backward Iranian régime customarily practises on Iraqi prisoners, thereby violating the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,[1] in particular articles 13 and 17 thereof.

In this connection, we draw attention to our letter contained in document S/18871 of 19 May 1987, which gives a list of the inhumane practices of the Iranian régime with regard to Iraqi prisoners.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19130

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 September 1987*]

I have the honour to state that the Iranian aggressor armed forces carried out the following acts of armed aggression against purely civilian population centres in Iraq on 11 and 12 September 1987, during the Secretary-General's visit to Tehran

with a view to bringing about peace through implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
11 September			
1230 to 1300	Sirwan subdistrict		
1645 to 1830	Maysan governorate	11	
1720 to 1735	Diyala governorate Khanaqin		Damage to 2 houses
2230 to 2300	Qal'at Salih district (Al-Qaniyah, Al-Majariyah, Marbin, Hubaishah)	30	
0555 to 1350	Capital of Sulaymaniyah governorate	13	2 children and 5 women killed; 8 wounded, including 2 women and 1 child; damage to 1 house
1850 to 2230	Diyala governorate (Qazaniyah subdistrict)	35	
2205 to 2235	Basra (Al-Ma'qil, Al-Junainah, Ai-Tawisah, Al-Jumhuriyah), Basra area (Al-Mishraq, Al-Kuwaz)	30	5 killed, including 2 children; 7 wounded, including 2 children and 3 women; damage to 8 houses, 8 civilian vehicles and Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi Elementary School
12 September			
0625 to 0650	Maysan governorate (Al-Rawiyah and Al-Dhahab al-Abyad villages)	8	1 wounded

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19131

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the contents of the Friday sermon delivered by Khamenei, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and broadcast by Tehran Radio in the Persian language at 5.30 p.m. (local time) on 28 August 1987. He said:

"America, in its new policy which it has been following in recent months, first felt that it was alone. Before, it had hoped to be able . . . to organize world mobilization against the revolution . . . The pincer grip in which it sought to encircle the Islamic Republic did not materialize, and this was the first failure of arrogant American policy . . . Although America has come to the (Persian) Gulf and the Iraqi régime's strikes against Iranian vessels have continued, America will receive a blow that cannot be disregarded . . .

"How can America enter into a naval war in which it receives many blows, even if it also strikes some blows? This is regarded as an affront to it. For this reason they have been forced to request the Iraqi Government officially not to attack Iranian vessels during the American presence in the (Persian) Gulf . . . If Iraq had not complied with the American recommendation and had launched attacks in the (Persian) Gulf, America would have received greater blows. Now we too have announced that we will not strike the first blow or light the fire and that we will not make America enter into a war with us. However, if the intention of American presence in the (Persian) Gulf is to ensure the easy export of Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian oil, while the export of the oil of the Islamic Republic is prevented by Iraqi attacks, we do not permit this, and no one will be able to hold us back from retaliatory operations, even America or the American fleet. The last failure of American policy was the events of the pilgrimage. Here too America wanted to strike a blow at the Islamic Republic, but the blow

was actually directed against its client and hireling, namely, the Saudi Arabian régime. The Saudi Arabian régime was the loser, and the blow that it has received so far from Islam and the Muslims will reverberate in the future . . . We do not disregard the issue, and we shall follow it up. As the Imam has said, it has become a duty for Muslims, and this duty will unquestionably be carried out by Muslims . . .

"As for the issue of the Security Council, you are all aware of it. For three or four months they worked on this resolution, and the resolution was not completed in the form that they wished. They wanted to make additions to it strongly condemning Iran and prohibiting the supply of arms to it. They were unsuccessful but have continued active in this area. They will also not be able to do what they want. The Conference of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, which was the source of ridicule and derision, is also one of the things singled out for attention by American policy generally . . . I say personally that failure will accompany any other policy followed by America.

"Finally, I can summarize my conclusions from all this in one sentence. All these attempts by America, the forces of world arrogance and their allies—the propaganda attempts and squandering of funds and their toleration of all these defeats and this derision—have one objective: to save Saddam's aggressor Baathist régime. We respond to all these policies with just one action: deployment and concentration of our forces, attacks and resources on the battlefront against Iraq, so that with God's help and favour Baghdad's ruling Iraqi Baath Party may wither and die. We are active in all political, diplomatic and military fields and shall not be absent from any arena in which the forces of arrogance operate against the Islamic Republic. Let there be no doubt that we shall aim our blow against our enemy, the forces of world arrogance. The majority of our forces must be deployed and active on the battlefield and our people must know that the right solution to the war problem will provide the solution to all problems. The defeat which you inflict on the Baathist régime is in fact a defeat inflicted by you on all the endeavours of the forces of world arrogance. Young people must be well aware of that. The mobilization announced by the Revolutionary Guards and set for 10-15 Muharram also provides a new arena in which zealous forces yearning for holy war may fill the positions, trenches and shelters all along the 1,200-kilometre battlefront. There the true strength of Islam and the Muslims must be demonstrated. I personally am convinced of the loyalty that will be shown by our men: all of them, with God's help, are capable of dealing successive waves of blows to the Iraqi régime on the battlefield where it is their duty to fight. This battlefield is the most important arena and the focus of our struggle against the forces of arrogance and these blows will put an end to the hopes of such forces by destroying Saddam's Baathist régime."

These statements clearly and unequivocally demonstrate that the Iranian régime is determined to continue the war and to scorn those efforts and resolutions of the international community which are designated to bring about peace between Iraq and Iran.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19132

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 September 1987]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the statements contained in the sermon made by Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian parliament on Friday, 4 September 1987. He said:

"It seems that the forces of international unbelief, led by America, the Great Satan, and its arrogant but feeble lieutenants—France and Britain—together with the clients of reaction, including reactionary regional rulers, hypocrites, liberals, monarchists and local enemies of the revolution, have concocted a comprehensive and deliberate scheme with the aim of achieving specific objectives. Although the dimensions of this scheme were not previously evident, they are now becoming clear.

"One of their most important objectives is to weaken the Islamic revolution . . . The second is to preserve the Iraqi Baath Party and Saddam personally. Previously we were not aware how important this was for them . . . This means that the point of resistance against the forward surge of Islam is the Baath Party and Saddam himself, and that Saddam in person constitutes the line of defence against Islam. If this bulwark falls before the fierce surge of the forces of Islam, they do not know how or where they will construct another bulwark . . . This point is now extremely clear . . . Their third objective is to prevent the unity of the Islamic world . . . The fourth objective they are striving for is the new buildup in the (Persian) Gulf . . . They wanted to establish a presence but not by means of war, because they had no immediate need for a war. So they deliberately provoked the war but now feel that it is not going in the direction they intended. They had believed that the war would weaken Iran so that it would lack the capacity to fight, but today they realize that Iran has become stronger than it was before or than it was when the war and the revolution began. Therefore they urgently need to have a presence and Saddam has provided them with this pretext in the same way that Kuwait did."

Rafsanjani added:

"The biggest mistake they have made has been the suggestion by certain American leaders that mines should be planted by America in Iran's waterway.

They have obstructed the flow of shipping in the waterway for dozens of States in order that they should have a greater presence in the region . . . For example, there were suspicious circumstances two day ago when they said that a Japanese ship carrying Iranian oil had been attacked by speedboats. By this reference they meant Iran, because all the world knows that Iran possesses speedboats of this sort. However, it is not clear where the attack on the Japanese ship took place. It may be that America attacked the ship, since America now has armed speedboats of this sort. They themselves have admitted this. Perhaps they came and attacked the ships near the Emirates so that the Emirates' Government would appeal to America. Or perhaps this is like the incident in Kuwait, when they said that a missile of unknown origin had fallen there yesterday or the day before yesterday and that it was unclear whether the missile had been fired by Iraq or Iran.

"It was Iraq that fired it when the American convoy arrived in the port of Al-Ahmadi. Iraq believed that it would hit the United States vessels, creating a new issue that would be a further pretext . . . This is what was stated in the news, but we are not certain of it, except that there is information that an Iraqi aircraft was also hit in Kuwaiti airspace, either by mistake or because they imagined that it would launch a rocket. Because of this they do not wish to reveal the matter."

Rafsanjani added:

"The latest objective is to protect Israel. This is regarded as the most important objective. Even the imposed war was on account of protecting Israel . . . These are a set of major objectives which America, Britain and France are seeking to attain through the tension they are causing in the region . . . We too must plan to counter all these objectives and to continue our course with strength, zeal and hope."

With regard to Security Council resolution 598 (1987), Rafsanjani said:

"They also used the Security Council. Although the Americans themselves have violated paragraph 5 of the resolution, they are still dragging the Security Council behind them in order to devise new pretexts. Such resolutions have been agreed upon hundreds and thousands of times without being recognized by anyone, because the injured party can never accept the resolution of the transgressor. However, this time they wanted this resolution to create an international outcry, but we are not certain that the issue will be restricted to this. All great wars have begun from small issues . . . The southern part of the (Persian) Gulf is not the region that can sustain the war . . . How can the world sustain a long war that may take a day, a week, a month or two months? Iran cannot be crippled in three months, because it can rely on its capacities and potentials to keep the situation tense here for years . . . The war has reached a very sensitive stage, and the first indications of victory have begun to loom clearly on the horizon. The ship that has followd its course throughout the past years, conquering the waves, is close to reaching the shore, and the alarm on the brow of the infidels, who are known to be committing insane actions, and the news reaching us from inside Iraq confirm that northern Iraq is completely out of their control. As for central, southern and western Iraq, you will shortly, God willing, hear gladdening news."

Unquestionably, these aggressive and expansionist statements need no interpretation of their content or deduction of their significance. These are clear from the reference to the course of the war and the aggression, which is the only course known to the Iranian régime.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19133

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you of some of the contents of the statement delivered by Mir Hussein Moussavi, the Prime Minister of the Iranian régime, in the city of Mazandaran on 2 September 1987, when he said:

"The military movements in the (Persian) Gulf and the political activities in international circles . . . coincide in timing with the preparations of the army of Islam to strike further blows against the structure of the Iraqi Army and are also designed to force a settlement on the Iranian people."

He added:

"We used to say at the beginning of the war that Saddam had entered the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of America and in order to protect its interests. Today we see the truth of this . . . The American role in the imposed war has not been confined to Iraqi interests only. The reactionary régimes which smooth the path for and supply arms to Iraq stand exposed".

He warned America: "If today it supports Saddam, it must expect grievous blows to be directed against it by the Muslim peoples and the Islamic forces".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19134

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 September 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith extracts from a statement made by Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian parliament, at a meeting with a number of officials of Iranian Government missions to Arab and African countries and broadcast on Tehran Radio in the Persian language at 8.30 a.m. (local time) on 7 September 1987. He said:

"Our problem with the Iraqi Baathist régime cannot be resolved until such time as the aggressor is identified and brought to justice. If we feel that all paths have been closed, we shall enter on the final phase . . .

"The audacity of the rulers of Kuwait in committing evil actions may cost them a thrashing . . . However, we may spare the Kuwaiti people the consequences of the actions of the Government of that country."

I should like, on this occasion, to draw your attention and that of the international community to the purport of this later statement, which is identical to that of the previous arrogant statements directed against Iraq by the leaders in Tehran ever since they took power. They thus give clearer proof than ever of their aggressive and expansionist course against Iraq and all the countries of the Arabian Gulf, their intervention in the internal affairs of all these States and their efforts to exercise tutelage and hegemony over the peoples thereof.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19135

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the most recent Iraqi attacks against the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 10 September 1987, at 0920 hours (local time), a few residential areas and economic units in the cities of Bakhtaran and Islamabad-e-Gharb were bombarded by Iraqi warplanes. In the afternoon of the same day, two residential areas and a workers' industrial unit in the city of Doroud were similarly attacked, as a result of which damages were incurred, 4 civilians were martyred and 21 others were injured. The village of Darreh Salbakht in Doroud was also bombarded and two villagers were injured. The city of Islamabad came under aerial bombardment, which claimed the lives of some civilians, left a number of wounded behind and demolished some residential units.

On 10 and 11 September the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan were under the continuous long-range artillery fire of the Iraqi forces. This caused damage to a numer of residential and commercial units.

On 11 September, at approximately 0130 hours (local time), the city of Sardasht came under heavy artillery fire, which damaged the building of the Department of Health and demolished some other residential units.

On 12 September the city of Sardasht again came under the continuous long-range artillery fire of the Iraqi forces; 2 civilians were martyred and 11 others, including 2 women and a child, were injured. A number of residential units were also damaged.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19136

Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[15 September 1987]

In his letter dated 8 September 1987 [*S/19112*], the spokesman for Qaddafi, the international terrorist, lied disgracefully and brazenly in yet another attempt to divert the attention of the international community from the true nature of the conflict between Chad and Libya.

By presenting the 5 September 1987 counter-offensive of Chad National Armed Forces (FANT) against the forward Libyan army and air force base of Ma'tan as-Sarah, which is used in the attacks, as an imperialist plan against the security and integrity of Libya, the fascist Qaddafi régime is feverishly seeking to reverse the roles and to shift the responsibility it bears for the current escalation.

In fact, by repelling the savage Libyan hordes' attack on Ounianga Kebir, FANT chased the invaders as far as the Ma'atan as-Sarah base, which is the bridgehead whence bombers take off daily on their evil mission to Chad. Chad therefore merely availed itself of its right to self-defence and its right of pursuit.

Furthermore, Chad, which has been attacked in defiance of all the norms which govern relations between States, has appealed to France and to friendly and fraternal countries, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, for help in defending its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It is therefore surprising that Libya, not content with constantly attacking Chad, should go so far as to interfere in Chad's internal affairs by calling for the withdrawal of French troops, which have come at the request of the legitimate Government of Chad. In short, a diktat!

There is reason to wonder about the nature of the so-called Chad aggression when Qaddafi himself states that "we (Libyans) are in a position to disarm the entire population of Chad from north to south, to the last knife".

Libya, the sanctuary of international terrorism, is today launching headlong into a campaign of deception and disinformation with its crass statement that France and the United States have intervened directly in the hostilities. Is Libya seeking by this false assertion to belittle the ability of FANT to defend the frontiers which Chad inherited from colonial times?

The terrorist Tripoli régime, which is perpetuating its aggression against Chad, should reflect very carefully before daring to make such categorical and unfounded statements. Today the whole world knows that mercenaries of all nationalities and foreign military advisers are participating in Libyan attempts to annihilate Chad.

What is more, everyone knows the names of those who are supplying Libya plentifully with weapons of all calibres, weapons which the Libyans are constantly leaving behind in the crushing defeats they are so often suffering at the hands of the valiant FANT fighters. Yet, Chad has never implicated these countries in the criminal actions which Qaddafi and his clique continue to commit in Chad.

This being so, Libya is totally unwarranted in calling for the withdrawal of any forces which have come at the request of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Chad.

The threats of the representative of the fascist Tripoli régime against Chad should challenge the conscience of the international community; the latter should see them as further proof that the Libyan régime is clearly beyond the law.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Council and have it placed in the Chad/Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19138*

Letter dated 11 September 1987 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you of the statement I made before the United Nations Council for Namibia on 9 September 1987.

"First of all, I should like to thank the United Nations Council for Namibia and its President, Ambassador Zuze, for having given me the opportunity to explain the position of the Federal Republic of Germany on the continued allegations by the South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*] concerning plans to establish a nuclear waste depot in Namibia.

"Before referring to this specific point, allow me to take a few general remarks on my Government's attitude on the question of Namibia. The co-operation between the Federal Government and the United Nations Council for Namibia has always been good. The object of our mutual endeavours has been, and will continue to be, to lead Namibia to independence on the basis of the United Nations settlement plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). My Government also wishes to continue its good co-operation with the Council for the sake of Namibia and the Namibian people.

"It is therefore particularly important that SWAPO's campaign against the Federal Government, which is based on false assertions and is not supported by any evidence, should at long last be stopped. My Government regrets that these untrue assertions were also reflected in this Council's discussions and have been incorporated in its documents. With these false assertions, SWAPO, in our view, is enhancing neither its cause nor its credibility.

"The Federal Government has always considered contacts and dialogue with SWAPO and the other parties of Namibia as an important part of its policy aiming at the independence of Namibia based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It therefore hopes that the SWAPO leaders will return to an argumentation based on facts and reason. This is essential for constructive co-operation designed to give Namibia its long-overdue independence. The Fed-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/565-S/19138.

eral Republic of Germany, in full accordance with established United Nations principles and together with all Member States, pursues this goal unerringly.

"As far as SWAPO's continued false assertions to the effect that the Federal Government allegedly plans to establish a nuclear waste depot in Namibia are concerned, the Federal Government would like to note the following.

"These untrue assertions that leading SWAPO politicians have been spreading in international circles since the spring of this year have on several occasions been refuted. As early as March it was made unmistakeably clear to SWAPO President Nujoma that the Federal Government has no such plans. In addition, my deputy and I clarified this point in talks with both the President and one of the Vice-Presidents of this Council as well as with the representative of SWAPO at the United Nations. SWAPO was also informed that no private companies intend to export nuclear waste to Namibia. For them to be able to do so they would first have to obtain a transport permit from the competent authority, the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (Federal Institute of Physics and Technology) at Brunswick. No such permit has ever been applied for. The Federal Government would in any case prohibit the export of nuclear waste to Namibia under the provisions of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act. Furthermore, nuclear fuel elements are subject both to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to European Atomic Energy Community controls.

"Apart from the fact that these assertions about the export of nuclear waste to Namibia are untrue, the Federal Government is particularly dismayed by the fact that SWAPO has only invoked statements by, of all bodies, the so-called 'interim government' that has been installed by South Africa and is recognized by no one. Apparently, SWAPO attributes more credibility to statements of a member of the so-called interim government than to the clarifications provided by my Government.

"Against the background of these clear facts, the Federal Government expects all concerned to cease these untrue allegations and to return to a constructive co-operation in the interest of Namibia and the Namibian people.

"As I stated in my letter of 19 June 1987 to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Federal Government strongly requests that the relevant passages of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action[2] should not be incorporated into the report to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

"Let me add that I have been instructed by my Government to bring my statement of today to the attention of the Secretary-General and to have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council."

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hans Werner LAUTENSCHLAGER
Permanent Representative of
the Federal Republic of Germany
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19139*

Letter dated 15 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 September 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration concerning Israel's settlement policy, issued at Brussels on 14 September 1987 by the 12 member States of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the 12 member States of the European Community

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 member States of the European Community have noted with serious concern the continuing Israeli policy of establishing new settlements in the occupied territories, most recently at the Avni Hefitz site on the West Bank.

They reiterate their strong conviction that progress towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region depends on the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties to the conflict. The Twelve believe that the opening of new settlements, as well as the disturbing increase of the number of settlers in existing settlements, pose a serious risk of jeopardizing the prospects for peace.

They consider that every new and every existing settlement is in violation of international law and call upon the Government of Israel to put an end to the illegal policy of settlements in the occupied territories.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/569-S/19139.

DOCUMENT S/19140

Letter dated 16 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the continuation of the bombardment, by the aggressor Iranian régime, of

purely civilian residential areas in Iraq, the most recent of which was issued in document S/19117, I have the honour to inform you that on 14 September 1987 the forces of the aggressor Iranian régime pounded the residential areas of Basra using long-range artillery. This shelling resulted in the destruction of several houses and damaged civilian-owned property.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19141

Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[*Original: English/French/Spanish*]
[*17 September 1987*]

I have the honour to write to you about the alarming financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*]. On 31 August 1987 the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP account had exceeded $149 million for the mandate periods ending 15 June 1987. As regards the current period, only $2.1 million has been contributed by Governments against projected expenditures of about $15 million. Consequently, unless additional voluntary contributions are received in the mean time, the deficit at the end of the current mandate period will reach some $162 million. I am annexing a more detailed presentation of the current financial situation in respect of UNFICYP.

As you know, in line with Security Council resolution 186 (1964), the financing of UNFICYP relies essentially on voluntary contributions. Despite my repeated appeals, these contributions have consistently fallen far short of the amounts required to offset the cost for which the United Nations is responsible, even though the Organization's share is but a fraction of the total cost of maintaining the Force. There can be no doubt that this situation places an unfair burden on the troop-contributing countries, which are already absorbing some 70 per cent of the cost of UNFICYP, and whose claims for reimbursement the United Nations has been able to meet only up to June 1979. My deep concern about this situation is very much shared by the Governments of those countries.

As your Government is aware, the Security Council has repeatedly and unanimously stressed that UNFICYP plays a vital peace-keeping role. Indeed, the Force has made, and continues to make, an indispensable contribution to international peace and security by maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition which is essential to my ongoing effort in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council.

Bearing in mind the important role played by UNFICYP and the very serious financial situation in which the Force finds itself, I should be most grateful if you could convey to your Government my renewed and urgent appeal for a voluntary financial contribution to UNFICYP. It is my earnest hope that your Government will find it possible to respond promptly and generously to this appeal so as to enable UNFICYP to continue to carry out its important function.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

ANNEX

Financing and financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

In accordance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) on the establishment of UNFICYP, the costs of the Force are being met by the Governments providing the contingents and by voluntary contributions received for this purpose by the United Nations. In addition, the Government of Cyprus provides, at no cost to the United Nations, areas for the headquarters, camps and other premises of UNFICYP.

Under existing arrangements, the troop-contributing Governments make available to the United Nations troops whose regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses they have agreed to pay themselves. In addition, these Governments have agreed to finance at their own expense, as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus, certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP. Both these cost elements currently amount to some $36 million for each six-month period. They represent about 70 per cent of the total cost of maintaining UNFICYP.

The United Nations is responsible for financing entirely through voluntary contributions received from Governments (*a*) the operational expenditures (i.e. administrative and logistic support) incurred by UNFICYP and (*b*) certain extra and extraordinary costs incurred by the troop-contributing Governments for which they seek reimbursement. These expenditures are currently in the order of $15 million for each six-month period.

In light of the foregoing, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending 15 December 1987 can be expected to total some $51 million, as follows:

	Millions of US dollars
1. Costs absorbed by troop-contributing Governments (i.e., regular troops' pay and allowances and normal *matériel* costs; and certain extra and extraordinary costs financed directly by them)	36
2. Direct costs to the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions (i.e., operational expenditures and the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed)	15
TOTAL COSTS	51

Since 1964, 74 countries have provided voluntary financial support to UNFICYP. However, contributions received from Governments have consistently fallen short of the amounts required to offset the costs involved. The status of contributions as at 31 August 1987 to the UNFICYP Special Account, together with details of the latest three mandate periods are shown in the attached table. It is estimated that the accumulated deficit for the mandate periods up to 15 December 1987 will amount to some $162 million if additional contributions are not received.

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 27 MARCH 1964 TO 15 DECEMBER 1987 AS AT 31 AUGUST 1987

(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	*50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)*	*51st period (16/12/86 to 15/6/87)*	*52nd period (16/6/87 to 15/12/87)*	*Total pledges*	*Payment received*
Australia	50 000	—	—	3 019 889	3 019 889[a]
Austria	125 000	125 000	—	4 815 000	4 815 000[a, b]
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	1 000	15 000	15 000
Barbados	500	—	—	5 500	5 500
Belgium	107 066	—	—	4 800 777	4 800 777
Botswana	—	—	—	500	500
Brunei Darussalam	—	1 500	1 500	8 000	8 000
Cameroon	—	—	—	28 082	23 727
Canada	—	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	60 000	60 000[a]
Cyprus	325 000	—	—	5 731 359	5 731 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	—	—	600	600[c]
Denmark	—	—	—	5 391 303	5 391 303[a, b]
Finland	—	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	656 312	768 643	768 644	27 001 515	27 001 515
Ghana	—	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	400 000	400 000	—	22 520 312	22 520 312
Guyana	—	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	5 750	5 508	5 509	129 174	129 174
India	—	—	—	100 000	100 000
Indonesia	2 500	—	—	5 000	5 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	—	—	—	94 500	94 500
Iraq	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland	—	—	—	50 000	50 000[a]
Israel	—	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	—	—	—	8 581 645	8 547 128
Jamaica	—	—	—	33 033	33 033
Japan	200 000	—	—	5 640 000	5 640 000
Kuwait	—	—	—	165 000	165 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	1 500	1 500[d]
Lebanon	—	—	—	5 194	5 194
Liberia	—	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	2 750	—	—	140 893	140 893
Malawi	—	—	—	6 363	6 363
Malaysia	—	—	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	—	—	—	5 710	5 710
Mauritania	—	—	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	—	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	400	—	—	2 400	2 400
Netherlands	—	—	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	—	—	71 137	71 137
Niger	—	—	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	—	—	45 570	45 570
Norway	305 000	—	—	10 138 265	10 138 265
Oman	—	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	1 500	1 500	1 500	62 791	62 791
Panama	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Philippines	—	—	—	12 430	12 430
Portugal	—	—	—	12 000	12 000
Qatar	—	—	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	—	—	—	9 000	9 000

Country	50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)	51st period (16/12/86 to 15/6/87)	52nd period (16/6/87 to 15/12/87)	Total pledges	Payment received
Somalia	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	4 000	4 000
Sweden	—	—	—	8 645 000	8 645 000[a, b]
Switzerland	253 127	—	—	7 417 418	7 417 418
Thailand	—	—	—	6 500	6 500
Togo	1 264	—	—	4 623	4 623
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 248 511	1 323 320	1 357 192	77 058 355	77 058 355[a, b]
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 500 000	—	—	181 834 177[c]	177 322 792
Uruguay	—	—	—	7 500	7 500
Venezuela	2 500	2 500	2 500	48 000	48 000
Viet Nam	—	—	—	4 000	4 000[f]
Yugoslavia	10 000	—	—	80 000	80 000
Zaire	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	—	—	44 343	44 343
Zimbabwe	738	—	—	24 940	9 616
TOTAL	8 198 918	2 628 971	2 137 845	379 725 242	375 154 161

[a] Indicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia $500,000; Austria $1.9 million; Canada $10.7 million; Denmark $650,000; Ireland, $64,000; Sweden $3.5 million and United Kingdom $19 million.

[b] Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of costs.

[c] Contributions received in 1964.

[d] Contributions received in 1967.

[e] The ultimate contribution will be dependent on the contributions from other Governments.

[f] Contributions received from 1964 through 1966.

DOCUMENT S/19142

Letter dated 18 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 17 September 1987 the aggressor Iraqi forces bombarded a number of areas in Isfahan, Aghajari and Khuzistan.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is of the opinion that through such attacks, the Iraqi régime is intent upon diverting your efforts from the right direction.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19144

Letter dated 19 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[21 September 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces shelled purely civilian population centres in Iraq on 17 and 18 September 1987. Details of the shelling are as follows.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
17 September			
1645 to 2213	Basra (including Al-Mutayhah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Qiblah, Al-Qadimah, Al-Jubaylah, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Ribat, Al-Ashar, Al-Najibiyah, Al-Hakimiyah and Manawi Lajm)	120	1 killed and 6 wounded, including 1 woman; 1 house destroyed, 1 house set on fire and damage to the National Construction Laboratories Centre building, the Shu'aibah water pipeline, an electrical generator and part of the electrical wiring in the shipyard of the Ports Organization and 9 vehicles, including 1 civilian vehicle
1545 to 1730	Maysan	9	
2200 to 2300	Wasit	5	2 houses destroyed and 2 others damaged
0030 to 0100	Diyala		
18 September			
2213 to 0355	Basra (Al-Jubaylah, Al-Ashar, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Ribat, Al-Mishraq, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Kazazah, Al-Burayhah, Manawi Basha, Al-Dakir, Al-Jaza'ir)	68	1 woman killed and 5 wounded, including 2 children and 2 women; damage to 1 house, 5 civilian vehicles, 1 fork-lift truck, 5 commercial stores and Basra Intermediate Industrial School
1000 to 1548	Basra (Al-Sa'i, Al-Khandaq, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Jubaylah, Al-Tawsiyah, the Corniche, Al-Ashar, Zubayr district, Al-Junaynah, Al-Dakir, Al-Qiblah, Al-Muftiyah, Al-Harithah)	75	2 killed and 8 wounded; damage to 2 houses, 3 vehicles, the Oil Tankers Establishment building, the Irrigation building, and 2 warehouses, 2 other warehouses set on fire, and damage to 3 fork-lift trucks and the fencing on a roof in the Basra silo
0500 to 1100	Town of Khanaqin		1 killed and 2 wounded
0900 to 1500	Badrah district	14	1 vehicle damaged
1538 to 1642	Sulaymaniyah governorate	14	5 killed and 17 wounded, including 5 women and 5 children

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19145

Letter dated 21 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that on 19 September 1987 the Iranian armed forces committed the following acts of armed aggression against Iraq, bombing residential centres used for purely civilian purposes.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
1747 to 1846	Basra governorate: Al-Ribat, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Jubaylah, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Harithah	28	8 vehicles, 1 administrative building and 2 warehouses damaged
1030 to 1200	Sulaymaniyah governorate: Khurmal township and surrounding areas		
1215 to 1340	Sirwan subdistrict		1 killed; some damage to dwellings and property
1045 to 1230	Township of Khanaqin		
1945 to 2000	Town of Khanaqin		
2240 to 2400	Township of Chwartah		

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Further to our letter dated 19 September 1987 [*S/19144*], and with reference to the list of casualties and damage caused by the enemy bombing of the town of Sulaymaniyah, the following should be added: 6 killed, including 2 children and 1 woman; and 12 dwellings, 2 civilian vehicles and 4 commercial premises damaged.

I repeat, this is in addition to what was mentioned.

DOCUMENT S/19146

Letter dated 21 September 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*22 September 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter from Mr. Jadalla Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. It relates to the peace initiative announced by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in connection with the Libya-Chad conflict.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to inform you that the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has officially announced that the war between it and Chad is over and that the Jamahiriya, having driven the mercenaries out of Libyan territory, has finally closed its frontier with Chad, leaving Chad to the Chadians.

International public opinion has welcomed this positive position on the part of the Jamahiriya but has, at the same time, been surprised by Hissène Habré's rejection of the Jamahiriya's peace proposals and his announcement that the war between Chad and Libya is not yet over. The position adopted by Hissène Habré clearly demonstrates that there are no longer any bounds to his ambitions and that all the southern territory of Libya constitutes for him an extension of northern Chad.

N'Djamena's position is defended by France and the United States of America because the latter hope to achieve their imperialist objectives in the region, to ensure their military presence in Chad and to continue using Chad's territory as a base for aggression against Libya. It is manifestly evident today that the objective is not to solve the problem but to fight against Libya.

The world is now aware that N'Djamena, at the instigation of the imperialist Powers, has categorically rejected Libya's peace initiative and decided to continue the war. The Jamahiriya holds the United States of America and France responsible for N'Djamena's position in rejecting the peace initiative and beating the drums of war.

The international community is urged to take heed of this fact and to recognize who is responsible for escalating the crisis and who the warmongers are which support them. If war breaks out again, the world must recognize who is responsible.

(Signed) Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19147

Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*22 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following incident, about which my Government have delivered a strong protest to the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The tanker *Gentle Breeze*, registered in Hong Kong and flying the British flag, was attacked in international waters in the northern Gulf at 1855 GMT on 21 September. The British Government have clear evidence that the *Gentle Breeze* was fired on by one or more Iranian naval vessels at the position 27°50′ N and 49°48′ E. A serious fire was started on board and one crew member died.

This attack was clearly premeditated and totally unprovoked and hence wholly unjustified. The *Gentle Breeze* posed no conceivable threat to the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The attack was in clear violation of principles of freedom of navigation and of international law, in particular Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987.

The British Government reserves the right to claim compensation from the Iranian Government for any damage or expenses caused by the attack on the *Gentle Breeze*, or any other such attacks.

My Government have demanded an immediate explanation of this outrage and an apology for it, together with an assurance from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that such deliberate, unprovoked and wholly unjustified attacks on unarmed British merchant vessels will not be repeated.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19149

Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*22 September 1987*]

In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that the United States has exercised its inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action against a naval vessel of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf. This Iranian vessel was discovered laying mines in shipping lanes used by United States and other vessels in international waters 50 miles north-east of Bahrain. The United States Government had previously informed the Iranian Government that it would take appropriate defensive measures against such provocative actions, which present an immediate risk to all ships, including those of the United States.

Six mines were laid before the United States took measures to cause the Iranian craft to cease this hostile use of force. Ten additional mines were discovered on board the Iranian vessel. The *USS Jarrett* is now towing the Iranian landing craft to anchorage in international waters outside the area in which mines were laid. The United States is in the process of facilitating the repatriation of the Iranian sailors.

I ask that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Herbert S. OKUN
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19150*

Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*22 September 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish once again urgently to draw your attention to the steady deterioration of the human rights situation in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the policy and practices of the Israeli authorities.

In particular, suspected opponents of the occupation of the Palestinian territories continue to be subjected to measures of administrative detention without charges or trial, for periods of up to six months. The latest case is the arrest, on 12 September 1987, of Mr. Faisal Husseini, the well-known director of the Arab Studies Society. According to *Ha'aretz* of 14 September, the Israeli Minister of Defence ordered that Mr. Husseini should be detained for six months "for not having changed his activities" following his release two months ago after a three-month period of administrative detention. According to a report in *Ha'aretz* of 8 February 1987, this detention was apparently connected with charges that he has made a statement favourable to PLO in an interview granted to a journalist from *The Jerusalem Post*. Prior to this latest arrest, Mr. Husseini had also been held for 10 days on charges of membership in an "illegal organization" but was released on 4 September.

According to Mr. Ibrahim Nassar, one of his lawyers, Mr. Husseini's recent arrest was linked to his activities in the Committee Confronting the Iron Fist Policy, a Jewish-Arab group opposed to Israeli policies in the occupied territories. According to *The Jerusalem Post* of 30 August, it was also connected with a recent press conference during which Mr. Husseini gave a demonstration of what he described as "Israeli methods of torture" used against Palestinians in Israeli prisons. In addition, Mr. Husseini had been under town arrest for five years until earlier this year.

The Committee wishes to reiterate its deep concern over the policy and practices of Israel in the occupied territories, which only exacerbate tension in the region and create new obstacles to a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. In view of the steady deterioriation of the situation in the occupied territories, it is vital for the international community to intensify its efforts to achieve such a settlement by convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/575-S/19150.

DOCUMENT S/19151

Letter dated 23 September 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*25 September 1987*]

In his letter dated 21 September 1987 [*S/19146*], the representative of Libya attempts to distort the facts by informing the international community "that the war between it and Chad is over". This is surprising, since Libya has always maintained that it is not waging and imposing war on Chad. Moreover, by stating that it is leaving Chad to the Chadians, the most authoritative spokesman of Libyan expansionism has recognized the fact of his country's occupation, aggression and repeated acts of interference in Chad.

The Government of the Republic of Chad is quite dumbfounded to learn from the above-mentioned letter of Chad's "rejection of the Jamahiriya's peace proposals". One may wonder what are the underlying reasons for this Libyan propensity for lying: the only proposal made to Chad came from the Organization of African Unity [*OAU*].

Indeed, this proposal was accepted by Chad, which solemnly proclaimed a cease-fire on 11 September 1987. This cease-fire remains in force on the Chadian side, whereas the Libyan aggressors are giving free rein to their inclinations by daily violating Chadian airspace and by reinforcing their machinery of aggression in the part of Chad which they are still occupying.

Libya, which has always manifestly affirmed that Chad is the natural extension of its territory, flagrantly claims that Chad is allegedly harbouring boundless ambitions. This is undeniably a barefaced lie, since Chad with its 1,284,000 square kilometres inherited from colonial times is quite large enough for its small population.

In any case, Chad basically respects the clear provisions of resolution AHG/Res.16 (I) on the immutability of the borders inherited from the colonial period. This position has been repeatedly reaffirmed in international forums, particularly the OAU, and is well known to the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Chad/Libya conflict.

Discouraged, no doubt, by the ineffectiveness of its army and of the mercenaries of diverse origins, Tripoli prefers to make greater use of experts from Eastern Europe and is recruiting mercenaries in certain Arab countries, including Druze militia.

The warmongering intentions which Libya ascribes to Chad are nothing but inventions. In fact, Libya is seeking to justify in advance the new aggression which it is preparing against Chad, going so far in its diversionary tactics as to attribute some kind of responsibility to France and to the United States.

Attacked, occupied and threatened in its existence as a sovereign State, Chad is merely defending itself. In order to safeguard its independence, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, it has merely exercised its right of self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, launching an appeal for help to those countries which value peace, justice and freedom.

In view of the foregoing, it is easy to understand that the pretexts advanced by the representative of the fascist and terrorist Tripoli régime to justify the continuation of its aggression against Chad are fallacious.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a Council document and placed in the Chad/Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19152

Letter dated 23 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*23 September 1987*]

I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of the Iranian aggressor committed the following acts of aggression against Iraq on 22 September 1987, shelling purely civilian population centres.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
0705 to 1635	Basra governorate: Old Basra, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Ashar, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Sa'i, Al-Junaynah, Shu'aibah, Zubayr	194	6 killed, including 1 woman; 38 wounded, including 3 children and 12 women; 11 dwellings, 6 civilian vehicles and 2 vehicles of the Administration, commercial premises, 1 bank and 1 dispensary damaged
0820 to 1030	Wasit governorate: town of Badrah	12	
1535	Town of Khanaqin	4	

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Casualties and damage from enemy shelling on 21 and 22 September 1987

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
21 September			
1942 to 2155	Basra	79	3 killed, including 2 women; 29 injured, including 4 women and 9 children; 1 house destroyed and 1 other damaged, 1 primary school and 1 shop
1815 to 2230	Badrah	18	2 wounded

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
22 September			
0705 to 2200	Basra	369	11 killed, including 1 woman; 47 injured, including 14 women and 8 children; damage to 25 houses, 10 civilian vehicles and 1 dispensary
0820 to 1030	Badrah	12	No material damage
1535 to 1537	Khanaqin	4	No material damage
Totals:		482	14 killed, including 3 women; 78 wounded, including 18 women and 17 children

DOCUMENT S/19153

Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 September 1987]

As you are aware, at 2330 local time or 2005 GMT, on 21 September 1987, an American helicopter gunship attacked, without warning, an Iranian commercial vessel named *Iran-Ajr*. In this unwarranted act of aggression, a number of people were martyred and the rest of the crew taken hostage by the American forces. As of this time, no information is available on their destiny.

The policy of spreading fire in the Persian Gulf, which was initiated by Iraq and continuously backed and encouraged by the United States, has, along with the present American aggression, brought the entire region to an unprecedented critical and inflammable situation.

Under the present dangerous circumstances, I would like to call your and the Security Council's attention to the following:

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran has no option but to consider an effective and appropriate response. However, the full responsibility for this situation and its ensuing events lies with the United States Government.

2. Security Council resolution 598 (1987) has been flagrantly violated and the United States has made a mockery of the peace and security of the region and the decision of the Council.

3. The current American aggression is yet another serious attempt to block any constructive activity towards achieving a just and durable peace, including the recent activities of the Secretary-General.

4. American aggression, which is in blatant violation of the letter and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, creates an unambiguous and serious responsibility for the Security Council to condemn this American act of aggression and to take every necessary measure to put an end to such criminal acts.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19154

Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 September 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, on 16 and 17 September 1987, the criminal Iraqi warplanes bombarded civilian areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

16 September —1412 hours (local time), aerial bombardment of the village of Alkhorshid in Ramhormoz;

17 September —Aerial bombardment of two industrial units in Azna and Varazan in the province of Lorestan;

17 September —The sound barrier was broken in a number of cities in the province of Khuzistan.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19159*

Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 September 1987]

With reference to my letter dated 17 August 1987 [*S/19051*], requesting circulation of the joint press release of the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*] held at Bangkok on 16 August as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, I have the honour to convey herewith the document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the 'cocktail party' proposal", issued on 28 September 1987, and to request your kind consideration in having this letter and the statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

ANNEX

The situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the "cocktail party" proposal

1. The purpose of this explanatory note is to clarify the situation on the "cocktail party" proposal and other recent initiatives for delegations who will be participating in the debate on the situation in Kampuchea, which will be held in the General Assembly on 13 or 14 October 1987.

2. The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, visited Viet Nam from 27 to 29 July 1987. At the end of the visit, a joint press communiqué [*S/19010, annex*] was issued. It said, *inter alia*, that:

> "During an exchange of views on the idea of a cocktail party proposed by Indonesia, an understanding was reached that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea would be held on the basis of equal footing, without pre-conditions and with no political label, to which, at a later stage, Indonesia would invite other concerned countries, including Viet Nam, to participate. The Foreign Minister of Viet Nam stated that he would give positive consideration to this idea".

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister undertook to discuss the proposal with the Heng Samrin faction—the faction which Viet Nam supports—before responding to the proposal. It was also understood that the Indonesian Foreign Minister would have to seek the views of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the proposal.

3. The countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*] are pleased to note that Viet Nam has now agreed to participate in such an informal meeting or "cocktail party", which is to be held initially among the Kampucheans. ASEAN regards this as a positive and constructive response by Viet Nam, and they hope that the "cocktail party" will start a dialogue and thus open the way towards negotiations and a solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

4. The ASEAN countries also welcome the support for the "cocktail party" proposal given by Prince Sihanouk and his colleagues in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who are prepared to meet initially with all other Kampucheans, "on the basis of equal footing, without pre-conditions and with no political label", and subsequently with Viet Nam at the "cocktail party". As the Kampuchean problem was inscribed on the United Nations agenda in 1979 following Viet Nam's intervention in Kampuchea, no solution to the Kampuchean problem can be found without Viet Nam's participation. The ASEAN countries are therefore pleased that in principle there is an agreement among Viet Nam and all the Kampuchean parties that they should meet at a "cocktail party".

5. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers have encouraged Mr. Kusumaatmadja, acting as ASEAN's interlocutor, to pursue the discussions with his Vietnamese colleagues on the modalities of the "cocktail party".

6. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers have also expressed their support for the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, to find possible avenues for a compromise political settlement. The ASEAN countries believe that to find an expeditious and just solution to the problem, all avenues for a political solution should be explored.

7. The ASEAN countries also hope that the United Nations Member States will encourage all these peace processes by continuing to vote for the resolution to be submitted this year under the agenda item on the situation in Kampuchea. The resolution spells out the basic elements for a comprehensive and durable Kampuchean settlement, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. By voting for the resolution, United Nations Member States will be making a contribution towards the peace process and accelerate the initial steps that have been taken towards finding a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/593-S/19159.

DOCUMENT S/19160*

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 September 1987]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/33 of 5 November 1986, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the principles involved and the action required with regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan.

2. The negotiating process towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement has reached an advanced stage. Substantial though not sufficiently sustained progress has been made in the past year in the efforts to conclude the international instruments that will comprise the settlement. The past year has also faced the Afghans with the need to begin more actively to examine ways and means to achieve a reunification of the Afghan nation, which will be essential to a prompt and effective implementation of the settlement. The time has undoubtedly come for the Afghans themselves to take the steps required of them in the peace process.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/600-S/19160.

3. The General Assembly will recall that in my previous report [*S/18347*] I explained that during a round of talks held in July and August 1986, the negotiations centred on two important issues which could not be resolved: the arrangements to ensure effective implementation of the settlement and the time-frame for withdrawal of troops.

4. In order to seek an agreement on these two issues, my Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, visited the area from 19 November to 3 December 1986. In Islamabad Mr. Cordovez met with President Zia ul-Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan. In Kabul Mr. Cordovez met with General Secretary Najib and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. Mr. Cordovez also visited Tehran on 27 November for the purpose of informing the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the state of the negotiations. In exchanges of views with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and with Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani, it was evident that the overriding concern for the Iranian Government remains the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

5. On his return to New York, Mr. Cordovez reported to me that, in the course of negotiations in Kabul and Islamabad, it had been possible to reach agreement on an "implementation assistance scheme" designed to ensure that all the obligations deriving from the settlement are strictly fulfilled and that all steps required for the full compliance with such obligations are completed in good faith. The relevant provisions of the draft fourth instrument on interrelationships, incorporating a consultative procedure with the assistance of the Representative of the Secretary-General, were finalized. The operational aspects of the scheme, which will involve the deployment during the period of implementation of United Nations personnel drawn from existing United Nations operations, were set out in a Memorandum of Understanding, which would enter into effect together with the instruments comprising the settlement. In approving the Memorandum the two Governments agreed that the implementation assistance scheme should be executed by the Secretary-General under his authority to provide good offices.

6. In connection with the time-frame for withdrawal, my Personal Representative was informed on a confidential basis of the position of each of the Governments. Mr. Cordovez expressed to both of them the opinion that, on that basis, the convening of a new round of talks could not produce an agreement. The two Governments formally undertook to examine this issue anew with an open mind and urged that a round of talks be convened without delay.

7. A round of talks was therefore held at Geneva from 25 February to 9 March 1987. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan and the newly appointed Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Abdul Wakil, were present at the Palais des Nations for that purpose. The main item under discussion was the time-frame for withdrawal, although certain other questions, including clarifications of the specific language of sections of the draft instruments, were also discussed. Consequent upon the submission of two new proposals on the time-frame by each of the Governments the gap between their positions—which initially was 45 months—was reduced to 11 months. At a subsequent round of talks, held at Geneva from 7 to 10 September 1987, there was a further narrowing— but not, regrettably, a closing—of the gap.

8. The discussion concerning the time-frame has made it abundantly clear that this issue has enormous political and other implications for both interlocutors. Both Governments have so far sought to bridge their differences on the basis of a system of negotiation which served them well at the beginning of the March round. At this juncture, however, it is indispensable that innovative diplomatic approaches should be utilized when this matter is taken up again. It must by now be all too evident to the two Governments that early agreement on a short time-frame for the withdrawal of troops would give decisive impetus to the Afghans' own efforts towards reconciliation.

9. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are the two designated guarantors, have been kept informed of developments by my Personal Representative on a regular basis. On 29 June 1987, during an official visit to Moscow, I myself met with General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who expressed his strong support for the United Nations diplomatic process and assured me that the main concern of the Soviet Union was that Afghanistan should have a neutral and independent régime, not hostile to the Soviet Union nor indeed to any of its neighbours. The General Secretary expressed the expectation that a settlement would be concluded as soon as possible.

* * *

10. I have stressed in the past that a negotiated settlement is the only possible way to achieve peace in Afghanistan because the degree of national reconciliation that such a settlement must entail, to allow the Afghan people to decide their own future, could not be achieved by military means. In 1986, I emphasized in my report to the General Assembly that bold and decisive steps of national reconciliation would be needed to ensure that the settlement commands the support of all segments of the Afghan people.

11. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that during the period covered by this report all Afghans, both inside and outside their homeland, have become manifestly concerned about the need to begin a process designed to reaffirm their right to self-determination —which is one of the principal objectives of the settlement. What the Afghans have not so far set in motion is a widely acceptable mechanism for dialogue and decision-making which would enable them to work out the kind of arrangements that may be required for smooth implementation of the settlement and, looking beyond its conclusion and entry into force, to identify the constitutional processes and the policies that they might deem appropriate to ensure continued peaceful conditions in Afghanistan and in the region. My Personal Representative is, of course, ready to facilitate communication and thus assist the Afghans in these crucial endeavours, but I wish to underline in particular the role that all the Governments in a position to do so should play in broadening the opportunities for the Afghan people to chart their own destiny.

DOCUMENT S/19161

Letter dated 26 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 September 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, some time has elapsed since the United States Administration, by the extended presence of its military vessels in the Persian Gulf, has caused turbulence and exacerbated crisis in the region. Each passing day, by its blatant violations of international rules and regulations related to free passage by ships and aircraft over the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, this Administration resorts to serious threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The bullish attitudes of the United States in this essential region has created an explosive situation, and it is possible that, at any time, this will seriously and uncontrollably endanger international peace and security.

To prevent the further spreading of turbulence, the Islamic Republic of Iran has, so far, exercised a great deal of self-restraint. However, it is deemed necessary to draw your attention to the most serious and dangerous step taken by the United States of America. The Iranian cargo vessel *Iran-Ajr*, under commercial registration, while carrying materials and victuals, at 2335 hours on 21 September 1987 was attacked in international waters by military helicopter gunships of the United States. A number of the crew were martyred and some others were taken prisoner by the American forces. Concurrent with this action, the United States claimed that the vessel was photographed while mining the regional waters. However, subsequently it was claimed that the photographs could not be developed. Furthermore, to destroy the evidence of its own crime, the United States took the vessel to Bahrain's territorial waters and then condemned it. The United States Administration, which claims impartiality in the imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, can have no legitimate reason in perpetrating such a terrible crime in violation of all international rules and norms. It is evident that the fundamental motive behind such dangerous military adventurism by the United States is only to bring political pressure to bear and to interfere in the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the claim by the United States to the effect that the vessel was mining the waters is total fabrication and it has simply been put forward to create disrepute for the Islamic Republic of Iran. How could this vessel, which was a slow-speed vessel, commercial and unarmed, be used for the purposes of mining? In fact, the United States, owing to its inability to present evidence and proof for its allegations, resorted to blowing up the vessel and thus eliminated the evidence of its crime and the most important item documenting the baselessness of its allegations.

Under the present circumstances, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphatically requests you and the international community strongly to condemn this aggressive act by the United States while investigating and drawing the attention of the Security Council to the blatant aggression which has seriously endangered international peace and security. The United States Government should also be compelled to pay compensation for incurred damages and to withdraw its forces from the region.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19163

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[30 September 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the continued bombardment by the Iranian régime of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent of which was contained in document S/19152, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor armed forces committed acts of aggression against Iraq and shelled purely civilian population centres in Iraq on 24 and 25 September 1987. Details are as follows.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
24 September			
0700 to 1730	Basra governorate, including the following areas: the governorate capital, Old Basra, Al-Qiblah, Al-Jam'iyat, Al-Asma'iyah, Al-Muwaffaqiyah Al-Buwadi'iyah, Hayy al-Husayn, Ashraq, Basra (vicinity of Sa'd Square), Zubayr district	62	12 killed, including 2 women; 55 wounded, including 15 women and 4 children; 3 civilian vehicles damaged, 3 other civilian vehicles set on fire, 3 houses and the General Establishment for Vehicles warehouse building damaged and 1 store set on fire
1130 to 1545	Diyala governorate, including Khanaqin district	14	Material damage
1045 to 1140	Wasit governorate: Badrah district	35	Material damage and 1 person wounded
1000 to 1300	Sulaymaniyah governorate: Sirwan subdistrict and surrounding areas and township of Khurmal and surrounding areas	Artillery bombardment	Material damage
1910 to 0347	Basra governorate, including the following areas: Al-Mishraq, Al-Muwaffaqiyah, Old Basra, Al-Shu'lah, Al-Ashar, Zubayr, Al-Dakir, Al-Sa'udiyah, the Corniche, Al-Tahsiniyah, Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Asma'i, Manawi Basha, Al-Buradi'iyah, Sa'd Square, Sabkhat al-Arab, Al-Salimi, Al-Hakimiyah, Nadhran, Al-Tawaisah, Al-Sa'di	261	7 killed, including 1 woman; 16 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to a number of houses and commercial stores, 4 vehicles, 1 gas pipeline, 1 elementary school, 1 apartment building, the Pepsi Cola factory and the dairy products factory and fires in various areas
2240 to 2250	Diyala governorate: areas surrounding the town of Khanaqin	8	Material damage
25 September			
1201 to 1257	Basra governorate, including the following areas: Old Basra, Al-Jaza'ir, Al-Jam'iyat, Al-Dakir, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Tawaisah, Al-Asma'i, Al-Sa'udiyan, Manawi Basha, and parts of Zubayr district	45	2 killed; 17 wounded, including 8 children and 2 women; 6 houses destroyed and damage to 5 others, 9 vehicles, 1 mosque, the Girls' Secondary School building, a Basra Health Department factory and the Basra flour mill

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19164

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor armed forces committed acts of aggression against Iraq and shelled purely civilian population centres in Iraq on 21 September 1987. Details are as follows.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
1600 to 1645	Basra governorate: Al-Harithah area	10	
1645 to 2155	Basra governorate, including Al-Sa'i, Al-Ablah, Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Ports Housing Association, Mahallat al-Baidan (Al-Ma'qil), Al-Durayhimiyah, Al-Hakimiyah, Manawi Lajm, Al-Harithah, Shu'aybah, Zubayr	69	3 killed, including 2 women; 29 wounded, including 9 children and 4 women; 1 house destroyed and damage to 1 other house, 1 hotel, 1 elementary school and 2 civilian vehicles
1715 to 2230	Wasit governorate: Badrah district	18	2 wounded and damage to 1 fire engine

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19165

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 September 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor armed forces committed acts of aggression against Iraq and shelled purely civilian population centres in Iraq on 26, 27 and 28 September 1987. Details are as follows.

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
26 September			
1850 to 2100	Basra: Al-Ma'qil, Hayy al-Tahrir, marine dockyard, Zubayr approaches, Al-Jaza'ir, Manawi Basha, Al-Ablah, Hayy Muslim	26	Damage to 1 house, 2 schools, 1 mosque and 1 other house set on fire
1640 to 1745	Sulaymaniyah: Sayyid Sadiq		1 woman killed; 9 wounded, including 5 children
1440 to 1710	Diyala: Khanaqin district		
1815 to 1930	Wasit: Badrah district	25	

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*	*Casualties and damage*
27 September			
0700 to 1730	Basra: Al-Ma'qil, Al-Buwadi'iyah, Al-Ashar, Al-Ablah, Manawi Basha, Al-Mishraq, Al-Abbasiyah	70	8 wounded, including 3 children; damage to 9 houses, 2 mobile homes, 1 warehouse and 3 civilian vehicles
0100 to 0730	Sulaymaniyah: Sirwan subdistrict	27	
0900 to 0100	Dukan district		
0755 to 1200	Wasit: township of Badrah	20	
28 September			
0630 to 1245	Basra: Old Basra, Al-Jaza'ir, Manawi Basha, Al-Tawaisah, Al-Buwadi'iyah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Mutayhah, Sa'd Square, Al-Qiblah	29	7 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to 1 building and 1 vehicle, and 4 mobile homes set on fire
0900 to 1300	Sulaymaniyah: Qala Diza, Baymalik housing complex, township of Sirwan		1 killed; 2 wounded, including 1 woman; 10 houses destroyed and damage to some other houses
0655 to 0730	Wasit: town of Badrah	8	

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19166

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 September 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 21 September 1987, in continuation of the Iraqi policy of attacks against civilian areas, Iraqi warplanes attacked the cities of Bakhtaran and Azna, as a result of which 21 civilians were martyred and 100 injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19167

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 September 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Recent developments in the region and within the Security Council have prompted me to bring certain points to your attention.

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran started its co-operation with you on the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) in good faith and with a positive outlook, hoping that such an effort could bring peace and security to the region and eradicate the roots of aggression. Such an endeavour was initiated in spite of the fundamental shortcomings inherent in that resolution. Throughout this process, the Islamic Republic of Iran has maintained a constructive and consistent approach towards a just and comprehensive settlement.

2. Despite the claim of acceptance of resolution 598 (1987), Iraq has spared no opportunity to create different impediments for your plan of implementation. For instance, in your plan, resolution 598 (1987) has been treated as an integrated whole, the components of which are all equally important, and measures should be adopted to implement them all. Iraq has explicitly rejected such an idea, and it holds that the resolution must be implemented in a sequential manner. It appears that the aggressor régime of Iraq not only fears the implementation of a biased resolution like 598 (1987), but has also rejected the resolution both literally and in practice.

3. The role of the United States in attempting to render the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations futile is important and should be considered. The Government of the United States has spared no time, energy or opportunity to stone-wall the efforts of the Secretary-General. The consultations of the Secretary-General in Tehran had not finished when the United States Government announced that his consultations there had borne no fruit. While the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his address to the General Assembly on 22 September 1987,[22] termed the mission of the Secretary-General to Tehran and his subsequent report to the Security Council as "constructive" and "objective", the United States Government, through premeditated political propaganda, announced right afterwards that Iran had rejected the resolution, that the efforts of the Secretary-General should be aborted and that the Security Council should move to adopt another resolution to impose sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The engineers of such a propaganda campaign seem to have forgotten that the Islamic Republic of Iran would have flatly rejected resolution 598 (1987) without any regard for any Power, had it not detected some positive and workable elements in the resolution.

Such moves and actions by the Government of the United States clearly manifest that, contrary to their expression of impatience at the implementation of the resolution, the American authorities have, in reality, no desire for the implementation of the resolution, but they wish to employ the United Nations machinery to pursue their own hostile policy against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this process, the United States has not refrained from exerting pressure on other States to act in unison in obstructing the efforts of the Secretary-General.

4. In practice, the United States Government has been the first and the most vehement violator of resolution 598 (1987). The dispatch of the United States military force to the Persian Gulf, only hours after the adoption of the resolution, was the most serious blow against the validity of the resolution and was a violation of its paragraph 5.

The presence of the United States armada in the Persian Gulf and its provocative military action, particularly its unwarranted attack against an Iranian non-military vessel, killing and wounding its crew, is a flagrant violation of the national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has posed a great threat against the security of the region as a whole and is, beyond a shadow of a doubt, a breach of the peace. The Islamic Republic of Iran, based on Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, reserves its rights to self-defence and herewith announces that the United States should bear full responsibility for the consequences of its aggressive adventurism.

In view of Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations, regarding breach of the peace, how could the Security Council remain silent in the face of such flagrant violations by the United States? The serious threat that the United States military build-up has posed in the Persian Gulf not only has escalated, prolonged and extended the conflict, but it is also bound seriously to hamper the efforts of the Secretary-General in implementing the resolution. Paragraph 5 of resolution 598 (1987), which calls upon other States to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, has been designed to prevent such acts committed by the United States in the Persian Gulf. Thus, the United States has violated both the letter and the spirit of resolution 598 (1987), for the implementation of which it claims to be impatiently pressing.

5. Ever since the adoption of resolution 598 (1987), Iraq has intensified its acts of lawlessness on land, at

sea and in the air. The Iraqi resumption and escalation of attacks against merchant shipping in the Persian Gulf and its indiscriminate bombardments of civilian areas illustrate the clear intention of Iraq in continuing its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran despite its hypocritically announced concurrence with the resolution.

6. The Islamic Republic of Iran firmly announces that, due to such opposition and obstructions, the efforts of the Secretary-General have been seriously undermined, and notwithstanding the good faith of some members of the Security Council, we should all be alarmed at the fact that Iraq, the United States and the United Kingdom, through their words and deeds, may interrupt the momentum currently created and kill the hope for any positive development.

These concerted efforts are designed to sabotage the efforts of the Secretary-General and, if successful, will leave a military solution as the only viable alternative. It is, therefore, imperative to identify and expose the true position of all parties involved.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19168*

Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 September 1987*]

In continuation of my letter dated 10 September 1987 [*S/19127*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 16 and 21 September 1987.

On 16 September, at 1700 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 25 rockets in the area approximately 5 kilometres west of the Arawali in the Kurram Agency. As a result of the firing, one person (Afghan refugee) was killed.

On 21 September, at 0750 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired five rounds of artillery which landed at the Fazal post of Frontier Corps in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one soldier of the Bajaur Scouts was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the afternoon of 24 September, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/598-S/19168.

[1] See South-North Joint Communiqué, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27*, annex I.

[2] Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd meeting, para. 72.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1280, No. 21086.

[5] Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972).

[6] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[7] Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14), chap. I.

[8] The article is not reproduced in the current *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[9] The photographs are not reproduced in the current *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[10] The annexed floor plan is not reproduced in the current *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[11] The list of signatures is not reproduced in the current *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[12] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 516, No. 7477.

[14] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[15] General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

[17] *Ibid.*, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

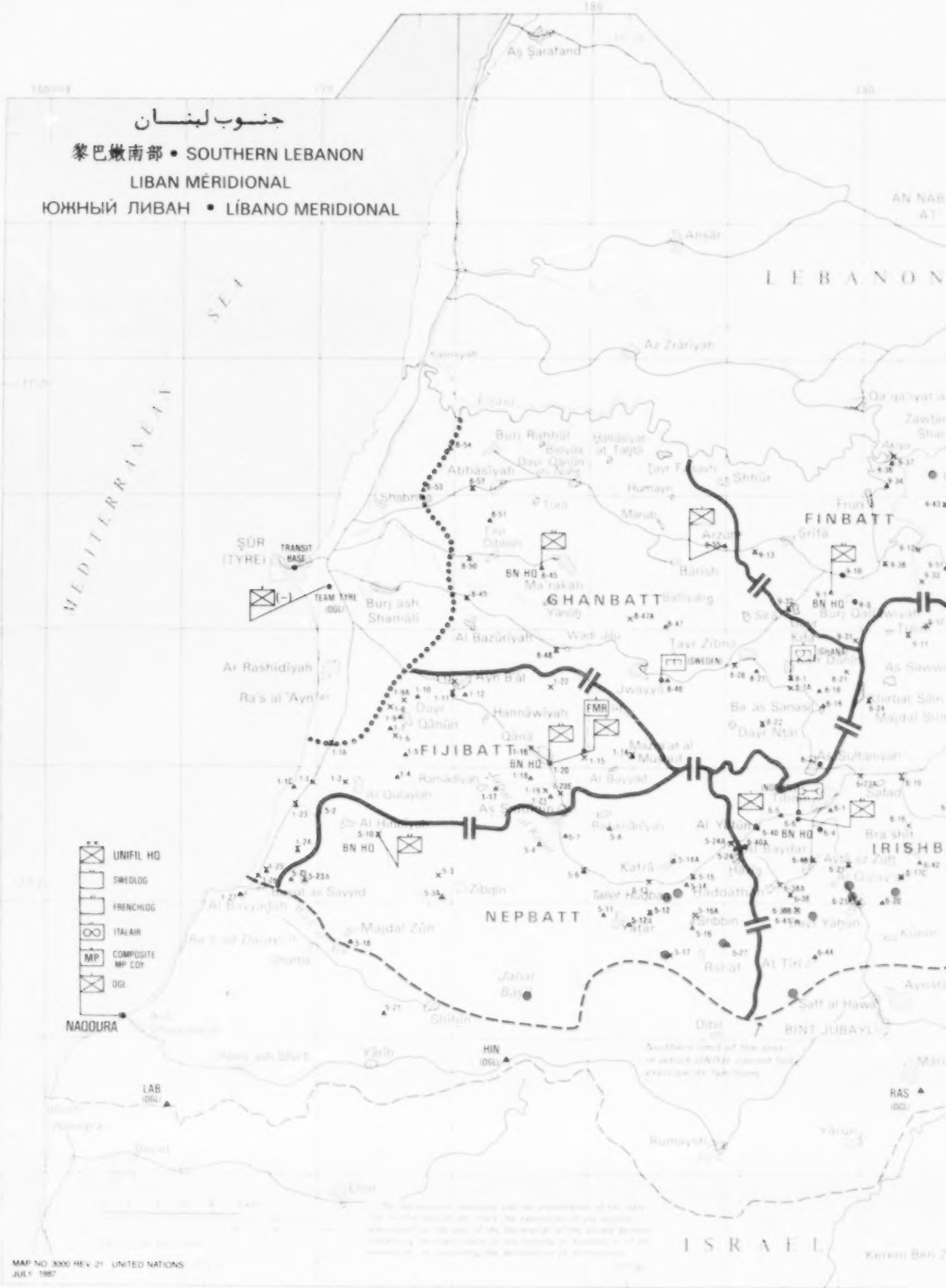
[18] The document is not reproduced in the current *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[19] A/40/1078, annex I.

[20] *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. the United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986*, p. 14.

[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

[22] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 6th meeting.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LIBAN MÉRIDIONAL
ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИВАН • LÍBANO MERIDIONAL
Aş Şarafand
LEBANON
Az Zrāriyah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
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TRANSIT BASE
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TEAM TYRE (OGL)
Burj ash Shamālī
Ar Rashīdīyah
Ra's al 'Ayn
Abbāsīyah
Shaḥūr
Burj Raḥḥāl
Ḥanāwīyat at Taḥtā
Dayr Qānūn an Nahr
Ḥumayn
Maʻrakah
Al Bazūrīyah
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Dayr Qānūn
Ramādīyah
Aş Ṣawwānah
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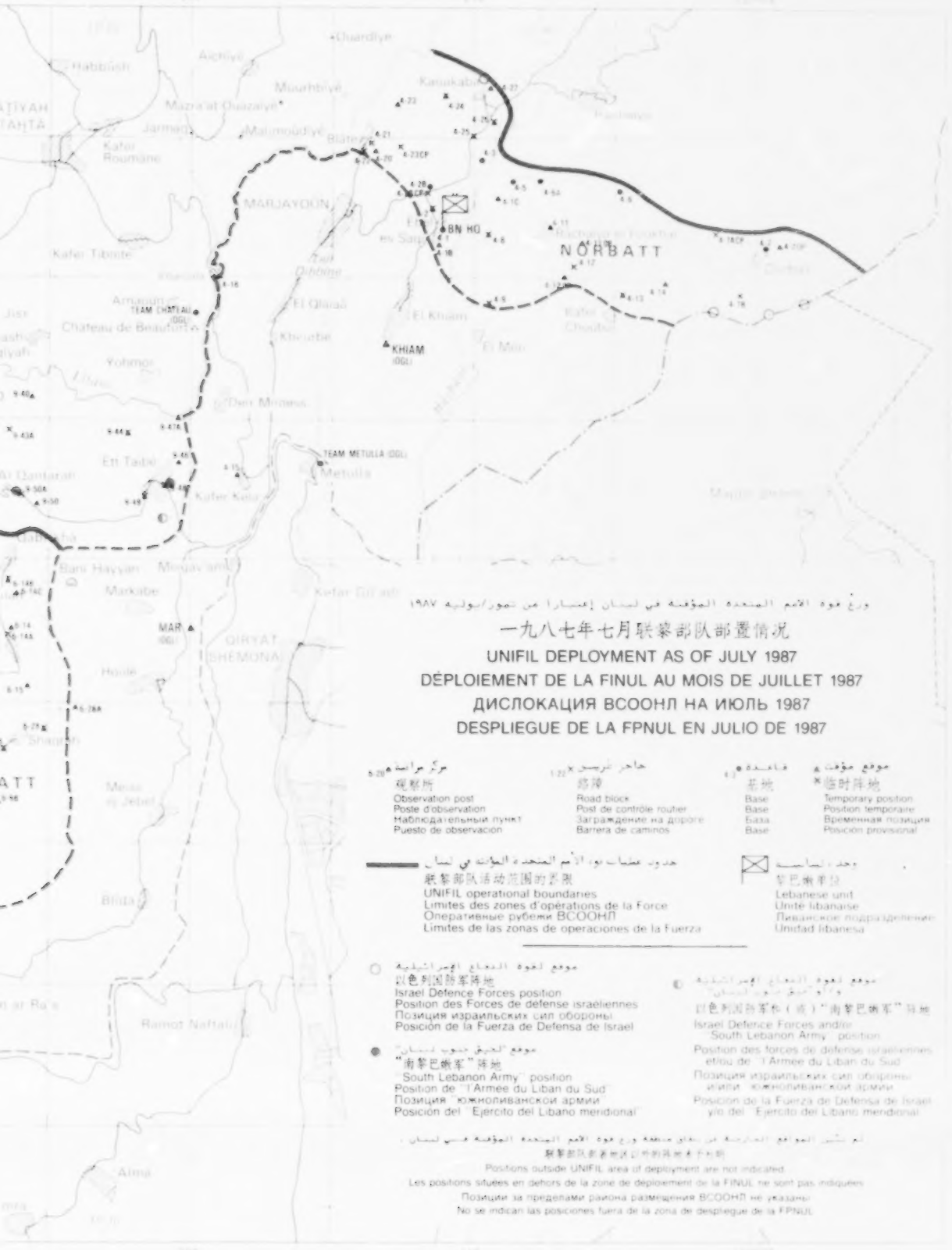

ورع قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان إعتبارا من تموز/يوليه ١٩٨٧

一九八七年七月联黎部队部置情况

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JULY 1987

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUILLET 1987

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮЛЬ 1987

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JULIO DE 1987

مركز مراقبة	حاجز للطريق	قاعدة	موقع مؤقت
观察所	路障	基地	临时阵地
Observation post	Road block	Base	Temporary position
Poste d'observation	Poste de contrôle routier	Base	Position temporaire
Наблюдательный пункт	Заграждение на дороге	База	Временная позиция
Puesto de observación	Barrera de caminos	Base	Posición provisional

حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队活动范围的界限
UNIFIL operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza

وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанское подразделение
Unidad libanesa

موقع لقوة الدفاع الإسرائيلية
以色列国防军阵地
Israel Defence Forces position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes
Позиция израильских сил обороны
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel

موقع "الجيش جنوب لبنان"
"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
"South Lebanon Army" position
Position de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция "южноливанской армии"
Posición del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

موقع لقوة الدفاع الإسرائيلية و"الجيش جنوب لبنان"
以色列国防军和"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israel Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" position
Position des forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

لم تشر المواقع الخارجة عن نطاق منطقة ورع قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队部署地区以外的阵地未予标明
Positions outside UNIFIL area of deployment are not indicated.
Les positions situées en dehors de la zone de déploiement de la FINUL ne sont pas indiquées.
Позиции за пределами района размещения ВСООНЛ не указаны.
No se indican las posiciones fuera de la zona de despliegue de la FPNUL.

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يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

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